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WASHINGTON.

[illegible]ord of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

[illegible] of the Senate Debate on the Retrenchment Committee Proposition.

[illegible]mbull's Resolution Defeated by a Decided Majority.

[illegible] Line Between Administration and Anti-Administration Senators Sharply Drawn.

[illegible] of the Representatives' Apportionment Bill in the House.

[illegible] Showing How the Members are Distributed.

[illegible] Williams, of Oregon, Confirmed as Attorney General.

[illegible] of the Report of the Southern Claims Commission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RETRENCHMENT PROPOSITION.

[illegible], Dec. 14.—To-day's debate in the [illegible] the Retrenchment Committee's proposition has been more exciting than on any pre[illegible] since this project has been under [illegible]. It has developed more sharply [illegible] the lines between what are now come [illegible] as administration and anti-administra[illegible] Republicans. Heretofore there have been [illegible] to disguise the opposition to Trumbull's [illegible] to the caucus resolution on various [illegible], but principally that no necessity exist[illegible] the appointment of any such committee [illegible] extraordinary powers as this amend[illegible] proposes to confer upon them. To-day [illegible] were not resorted to, but Messrs. [illegible] Edmunds and Anthony openly avowed [illegible] believed it to be an attack upon the [illegible] and his administration. It made no [illegible] Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Ferry, [illegible] quoted from the President's message [illegible] was in favor of remedying just [illegible] as this committee proposed to cor[illegible] the light of this document, the [illegible] could not but be regarded as an ad[illegible] measure; and, further, that the [illegible] party, by its history and professions, [illegible] be a reform party, and that it's only [illegible] was to work for the correction of evils [illegible] the organization itself. These state[illegible] by assertions that the inferences [illegible] by the country could not but be [illegible] to the President and damaging in [illegible] to the Republican party. The [illegible] opened immediately after the morn[illegible] had expired, by Mr. Wilson, who com[illegible] with the observation that, as a mere mat[illegible] expediency, it was not wise to go [illegible] with a divided Republican vote, [illegible] proposition, as is usual with the Senator, [illegible] himself in trying to make as good [illegible] one side as another. It must be [illegible] his credit, however, that when he [illegible] it was the general impression [illegible] said more in favor of the committee [illegible] it, an impression which his vote sub[illegible] corroborated. Mr. Wilson was follow[illegible] Nye. The Nevada Senator commenced [illegible] with a joke. He talked to the gal[illegible] endeavored to raise a laugh at the ex[illegible] those who were earnest in desiring to [illegible] civil service. He impugned the motives [illegible] Republican Senators whom he accused [illegible] to become greater than their [illegible] applied to them the very unsena[illegible] sore-heads. He was followed by [illegible] as the Missouri Senator arose there [illegible] stretching of necks in prophetic [illegible] somebody would get hurt. This [illegible] was not followed by disappoint[illegible] turned in the direction of Nye's [illegible] which had conveniently been [illegible] so until the vote was [illegible], and remarked that there w[illegible] for clowns, but he doubted [illegible] of a public jester was not lim[illegible] walls of a theatre. From this he pro[illegible] Conkling's speech the day pre[illegible] to define what he meant by [illegible] there was some mysterious influence [illegible] House which maintained the [illegible] system in New York [illegible] of public opinion and [illegible]. He read from the report [illegible] Committee to show that he [illegible] General Horace Porter. And [illegible] Tipton. The Nebraska Senator has [illegible] for several days, and to-day [illegible] of his characteristic speeches. He [illegible] points, and his earnestness [illegible] peculiarities of expression and [illegible] was in favor of all kinds of reform, and [illegible] those which were contemplated by Mr. [illegible]. He alluded to the Presi[illegible] intellectual Colossus, and to Nye as [illegible] who soars ever onward and [illegible]. He made a particular onslaught on [illegible] who listened to it in his seat without [illegible] word. He said that it [illegible] party civil service which would [illegible] to keep Butler in office out in [illegible] the united wishes of the people [illegible] delegation, and pointed to the [illegible] of this official as the best com[illegible] standing at home. After Tipton, [illegible] consent, a vote was reached on [illegible] amendment, and the yeas and nays [illegible] with the following result:

[illegible] Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Hamilton, Wiley, Johnston, [illegible], Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, [illegible], Truman, Tipton, Trumbull, [illegible]—total, 24.

[illegible] Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, [illegible], Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, [illegible], Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), [illegible], Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, [illegible], Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, [illegible], Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, [illegible], Spencer, Stewart—total, 35.

[illegible], who would have voted in [illegible] was temporarily absent, while [illegible] immediately upon the announce[illegible] Mr. Trumbull got the floor, and [illegible] Senate now refer to the commit[illegible] and report the matters and [illegible] the resolution he had first [illegible] turn of affairs took those who had [illegible] for a thorough investiga[illegible] surprise, and led to an excited and [illegible] debate. As Trumbull was going [illegible] with the universal custom, to [illegible] resolution, Sherman sprang up, and, [illegible] wholly at variance with his usual [illegible], made a point on Trumbull [illegible] twice on the same subject. [illegible] the attention of everyone by its [illegible], and there was quite a general [illegible] disapprobation even on the part of [illegible] with Sherman at the [illegible] to choke Trumbull off, [illegible] an excited manner, insisted on [illegible] to withdraw it, saying he [illegible] himself. He then went on in a [illegible] style in opposition to the pro[illegible] the matters named by Trumbull [illegible] Trumbull, to get the floor [illegible] obliged to move an [illegible] proposition, and [illegible] the first time in an [illegible] he had seen a Senator [illegible] method. He then [illegible] Morton for their re[illegible] to defeat a full investigation, [illegible] day after day directly [illegible] of the President's expressed [illegible] reform. At the close o[illegible] barred the way to further [illegible] during this debate by [illegible]. This was carried. [illegible] till Monday. The Sen[illegible] in caucus again to-mor[illegible] very general feeling outside of [illegible] friends of the President [illegible] his assistants have blundered [illegible].

[illegible] APPROPRIATION.

[illegible] Appropriation have consid[illegible] the purchase of grounds [illegible] public buildings in Chicago, and [illegible] favorably, but cutting down [illegible] in the original bill from five [illegible].

THE STEAMBOATMEN.

[illegible] of steamboatmen, representing [illegible] and river interests, were [illegible] Committee on Commerce [illegible] presented their objections to [illegible] law, and the rules and [illegible] Board of Supervising [illegible] in great unanimity among the steamboatmen from all sections, on the opinion that the law and rules are oppressive and unjust, and that in many respects the true interests of navigation have been sacrificed for the benefit of owners of patent rights. The temper of the committee is entirely favorable to the steamboatmen in their efforts to frame a just and practicable law.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of George H. Williams, of Oregon, to be Attorney General, in place of Akerman, whose resignation is to take effect January 10. Also the nomination of Joseph M. Carey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Charles E. Browne, of Ohio, Pension Agent at Cincinnati; Benjamin J. Sweet, of Illinois, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE STEAMBOATMEN.

The House Committee on Commerce, this morning, gave hearing to a delegation of steamboatmen.

THE LATE GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

The War Department, in general orders, announces to the army the death of Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, and pays a handsome compliment to his military service and private character. On the arrival of his remains on the ship of war, Guerriere, orders will be issued to do them honor.

The British bark Chance and the Hawaiian bark Arctic, the vessels which saved and brought to Honolulu the wrecked seamen of the whaling fleet recently broken up by ice in the North Pacific, have presented this government a claim for service rendered to the amount of $9,520.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

made their report to Congress to-day. They say voluntary residence in an insurrectionary State during the war is *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty, and must be rebutted by satisfactory evidence that claims have come from those who served in the rebel army; and the Commissioners hold that such service is proof of disloyalty. The whole number of claims presented up to the end of November is 10,099, and the entire amount $26,599,000. The Commissioners have examined 580 cases, in which the amount claimed is $1,656,357. They allowed $344,168.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Senate in executive session to-day took up the nomination of George H. Williams to be Attorney General of the United States and unanimously confirmed it without reference to the committee. This was in accordance with usage and courtesy in every case where the nominee had been a member of the Senate, his character being sufficiently known without requiring formal inquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Akerman and President Grant:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

To the President:

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, this resignation to take effect, in accordance with a wish which you verbally expressed to me to-day, on the 10th of January next.

(Signed) A. T. AKERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

To the President:

DEAR SIR: In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of Attorney General, permit me to express my grateful sense of the kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in office, and my ardent wishes for the continued success of your administration.

(Signed) A. T. AKERMAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Hon. A. T. Akerman, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, to take effect on the 10th of January, permit me to renew the assurances of my high regards for you personally, and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to the office which you have so honorably filled. I can refer with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed, not only between us, but also between yourself and colleagues in the Cabinet, all of whom, I know, unite with me in hearty wishes for your future prosperity, and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation is gratefully received as a token of reciprocal kind sentiment, which I shall ever appreciate. Very respectfully,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

A HERALD STORY.

The *Herald's* special despatch from Washington says that it now appears to have been discovered that the British Government has completely outwitted the administration on that part of the Treaty at Washington providing for the appointment of arbitrators, and that a decision averse to the position and interests of the United States will be the result of the Geneva Conference. Only two of the five arbitrators are friendly to a republican form of government. It is said that the upshot of this will be a re-opening of the Alabama dispute. The Spanish Government is anxious to bring about a complication of this kind, and is supposed to favor England's non-liability for the escape of the Alabama, because she desires to hold the United States responsible for the escape of Cuban privateers, and the protection given to the Hornet and Florida. This whole subject will be ventilated in the House in a few days, when the Alabama Treaty comes up for discussion.

PENSION AGENT AT CINCINNATI.

General Charles E. Brown has been nominated for Pension Agent at Cincinnati, *vice* William E. Davis resigned.

PLAN TO SECURE GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE REBUILDING OF CHICAGO.

A pamphlet was laid on the desks of members of Congress to-day, advocating a plan of the government aid toward rebuilding Chicago by the issue of money to owners of real estate, secured at long dates on the property.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The American and British Commission, to-day decided that the United States are not liable for the payment of debts contracted by rebel authorities.

OTHER NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: George H. Baker of Pennsylvania, Minister resident at Constantinople; Thomas W. Bennett of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; David B. Nevins, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent for the Army Agency, Philadelphia; Horatio G. Sickles, Pension Agent for Invalid Pensions, at Philadelphia, *vice* William A. Forbes, suspended under the Tenure-of-Office law.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the petition of the Venezuelan Steamship Company, asking redress for the seizure of their steamers by Venezuela, and said that the complaint against Venezuela might yet necessitate severe measures on the part of our government.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had examined the question, and found his own country in the wrong. The petition was referred.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM presented a memorial against woman suffrage, and said more than ten thousand of the most refined and respectable women in the country have signified to Congress their unwillingness to have the responsibilities of suffrage thrust on them. This protest contains the names of many of the most respected, talented and influential women of the country. In looking over the list I find that I know many of them. They are not manly women, but women of good sense, and their judgement is entitled to consideration. They don't say anything about the abstract right of suffrage, but they say that having already their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of life, they fear that others more bold than they may succeed in having imposed upon them other burdens and responsibilities unsuited to them, and therefore they ask Congress to protect them from these dangers. They say that the extension of suffrage to them will be adverse to the interests of workingwomen; that it will introduce a fruitful element of discord into the existing marriage relation, and that it will be fraught with danger to the general good order of the country. I sympathize with them. I see no possible benefit which can arise by the extension of suffrage to women—benefit to them or to the country.

ANOTHER PETITION.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of New York soldiers in the late war, recounting the services of women in the war, and asking Congress to make some provision for acknowledgment of their heroic and charitable work.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SCOTT—To promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

By Mr. HARLAN—For the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in Iowa.

THE TARIFF—AN INQUIRY.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. Sherman when the Committee on Finance intended to report the House bill repealing the duties on coal and salt.

Mr. SHERMAN said he thought it unadvisable to take up tariff matters separately from internal taxes.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Then, I give notice that, to-morrow, I will move to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the House bill repealing the duty on coal and salt.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate took up the House bill to equalize the pay for workingmen under the eight-hour law.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment repealing the law was read, but, at the request of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Trumbull withdrew the amendment, in order not to embarrass the original bill.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, renewed it, when the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE RETRENCHMENT QUESTION.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Anthony's resolution to create a committee on retrenchment, with Mr. Trumbull's amendment authorizing it to sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. WILSON warned his Republican friends, that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. Already there were millions throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to shield the administration. He hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering our own shortcomings by talking of gigantic swindles in New York. There were Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief was to him far more hateful of the two, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican party, but, notwithstanding the defects of the present administration, it was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its officers.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator is very boastful about the purity and rigor of the administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas where the District Attorney and Marshal were both removed from office for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. WILSON. I do not know whether that was so or not.

Mr. BLAIR reiterated the statement.

Mr. WILSON said he was not boastful of the administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the administration was seeking to progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary. He was not one of those Republicans who thought the Democratic party dead. He expected to encounter them in full force next year, and he warned his friends against relaxing their efforts in any degree in the vain hope that they would meet no vigorous opposition in 1872.

Mr. NYE opposed Mr. Trumbull's resolution. Certain gentlemen in the Republican party, who thought the President was becoming too popular, had devised a scheme of civil service reform, and under that cry they were now attempting to revive the old committee with all the extraordinary powers of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. THURMAN. The Senator objects to sending for persons and papers. Where was his voice on that memorable occasion when a committee of the House of Representatives was examining into the conduct and affairs of Senators, to discover whether they had not been bribed to acquit Andrew Johnson, and were ransacking the telegraph offices to get at something that might compromise those Senators?

Mr. NYE. Just where it is now. Give me another such set of circumstances, and I will vote for it again; but there is no such occasion now. There is peace in the ranks now, save with one here and there who would be greater than his master. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ replied to Mr. Nye, and in the course of his remarks said the legitimate sphere of the comedian is generally within the walls of a theatre, but if the Senator is satisfied with the *role* he plays here nobody else has reason to be dissatisfied. Those who defend a bad cause always resort to a certain line of defence. They attempt to throw suspicion on the motives of those who attack. So the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nye) like other Senators here, makes no attempt to disprove any of the facts that I stated yesterday in regard to the New York Custom House, but simply throws aspersions upon my motives, and accuses me of insinuating that Mr. Leet's service in the army should prevent him from obtaining employment in the civil service of the government, and that the President had something to do with the cartage business in New York. I wish to say a few words in reply to the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling). He said yesterday that the investigation of the New York Custom House was closed up by the Committee on Retrenchment last year. The committee did, undoubtedly, believe that the case was closed, for it had reason to believe that when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare the administration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace, but that it turns out that they were vastly mistaken, for the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day in spite of the exposures made by the committee. The Senator asked also why we have proposed no legislation to remove these abuses. Because no legislation was necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the Custom House, and they could be done away with by executive action. The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I did say (having laid the evidence before the Senate) that when the most respectable merchants of New York had protested against this system of robbery, when the Secretary of the Treasury had time and again pronounced against it; when the Committee on Retrenchment had pronounced against it, and when it is still sustained and kept alive down to this very day. I did say, in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. PATTERSON here interposed to make an explanation, and in reply to the remark by Mr. Trumbull, said: I do say that there were inspectors in the Custom House in New York who stated before the committee under oath that in violation of their official oaths, and in violation of the laws of the land they had taken bribes, and that they took bribes every time they discharged a vessel, and I say further that the agents of the steamship companies told that they could not get their vessels discharged without bribing the officials.

Mr. SUMNER. I should like to know whether these men are continued in office?

Mr. PATTERSON. I have no knowledge of their ever having been removed. I know nothing about it.

Mr. SCHURZ. The Senator (Mr. Morton) says that my remarks yesterday cast reflection on the Republican party. How so? Do we not all profess to be in favor of reform, and yet when a member of this body attempts to lay bare gross abuse, the cry is raised that he is trying to injure the Republican party. My motives have been reflected upon, and I and those with whom I act have been asked what object we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate. My object is to uncover and to denounce, and to try to have corrected any and every abuse wherever I can lay my hand upon it, without regard to how it will affect the interests or advantages of a party, and without regard to whether this or that person may like it or not. I am in favor of reform, and I am in dead earnest. I do not mean to denounce abuses on the other side, and to shield abuses among my own friends. I want to put the iron to the very bottom of the sore, and unless we do that we do nothing.

Mr. TIPTON followed in support of Mr. Trumbull's proposition. He cited Mr. Morton's statement yesterday, that the objects of those who befriended that proposition was to show that great corruption exists under the present administration, and said that that was exactly what he wished the people to understand. As to the other branch of Mr. Morton's charge, that this movement was an attack on the Republican party it was not true. He (Tipton) made no attack on the Republican party. On the contrary, he desired to redeem that party from the curse that had come upon it through the mistakes of the administration and corruption of its officials. He believed that there was corruption, deep, damning and festering all through this administration. The motives of those who sought to revive the Committee on Retrenchment were called in question. Could not a man believe that even in the Senate there might be found a better leader for the Republican party than the intellectual colossus now sitting in the —! White House! Without being therefore accused of unfaithfulness to party, would it be said that there was only one man in the country under whom the Republicans could train, and be loyal. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had boasted that it was a distinguishing mark of the Republican party that it was prompt to punish wrong-doers among its numbers. He (Tipton) had once believed so, and had acted upon that belief, but he had been proscribed and punished for it ever since.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 yeas to 35 nays. The following Republicans voted for it: Alcorn, Fenton, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West and Wilson.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to instruct the committee provided for in the resolution just adopted to inquire into all the subjects enumerated in his rejected amendment, and made a few remarks. He denied that he had done or proposed or said anything hostile to the administration or Republican party. He was astounded at the ground taken by certain Senators in this debate. He was hostile to none who were not dishonest and corrupt, and would any Senator undertake to say that the administration or party did not desire honesty in the government? The President had declared in favor of reform.

Mr. MORTON said that the drift of the debate was a reflection upon the Republican party, and an insinuation that it was corrupt.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Have I ever said or intimated that?

Mr. MORTON replied that from the spirit of the Senator's remarks he inferred that he (Mr. Trumbull) did believe that gross corruptions existed under the present administration, but he was glad now to find that he did not think so.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he believed that great abuses did exist under this administration—abuses that had existed under all administrations, but he believed that the great increase in the amount of patronage had naturally caused an increase in abuse also. He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under this than under the previous administration, but then he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors, and the Republican party to be purer than any other.

Mr. MORTON. I am glad to hear the Senator declare his devotion to the Republican party, but I did understand the spirit of his speeches to be different. However, I accept his statement of his position. Now, as to his question of reform, there seems a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers *par excellence*. They seem to desire to monopolize that business, and to set themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now, I desire to say to these gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I shall not allow them to monopolize that business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I do not make such high pretensions.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Mr. Morton was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he declined to answer to him (Mr. Morton) for his Republicanism, and denied his right to call him to an account. That Senator (Mr. Morton) claimed to be a reformer, but he had a queer way of showing it. Not long ago in a speech in St. Louis he had eulogized the civil service as it stands at present.

Mr. MORTON remarked that in that speech he had said of the civil service that while there were many reforms and improvements which could be made in it, and which the Republican party would make, he did believe that on the whole we had the best civil service in the world, and he *did* say the same now.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities, the honest people of the country will overwhelm us as they ought to.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 p. m., without reaching a vote on Mr. Trumbull's motion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. BURCHARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons employed, and the total compensation paid therefor in the collection of customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, in the United States, and separately in the Districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, and San Francisco; also the additional amount of compensation paid to such employes as fees, waiters, traveling, and contingent expenses; also the total amount paid in the same time in the United States for the collection of customs, and for the erection, repair, completion, or furnishing of Custom Houses. Adopted.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Apportionment bill. Various propositions were made and discussed, principally turning on the number of Representatives of which the House should be composed. The number was eventually fixed at 283, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD.

On amendment was also adopted, on motion of Mr. POTTER, providing that no new State shall be admitted having less population than the number fixed as a ratio of representation.

Finally, the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 60; nays, 148.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out Mr. Potter's amendment. Negatived—yeas, 87; nays, 117.

The bill was then passed without division.

It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows:

Maine	5	Tennessee	9
New Hampshire	3	Illinois	19
Vermont	3	Arkansas	4
Massachusetts	11	Florida	1
Rhode Island	2	Iowa	9
Connecticut	4	California	4
New York	32	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	West Virginia	3
Pennsylvania	26	Nebraska	1
Delaware	1	Kentucky	10
Maryland	6	Indiana	12
Virginia	9	Missouri	13
North Carolina	8	Michigan	9
South Carolina	5	Texas	6
Georgia	9	Wisconsin	8
Alabama	8	Minnesota	3
Mississippi	6	Kansas	3
Louisiana	6	Nevada	1
Ohio	20		

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Orleans Princes Determined to Take Their Seats in the Assembly.

Discouraging Reports Again Concerning the Prince of the Wales' Condition.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5 a. m.—An official despatch from Sandringham, dated at 1 o'clock this morning, says that the Prince of Wales is less restless, there is no increase of exhaustion, and he has had some sleep. The Queen and the Princess Alexandria continue well.

Prince Louis, of Hesse, has arrived at Sandringham.

The Turkish Ambassador went to Sandringham yesterday, as the representative of the diplomatic body.

Archbishop Manning has ordered prayers in the Catholic churches for the recovery of the Prince.

The illness of the Prince creates anxiety throughout Ireland.

The Republicans and Democrats of London are about to send an address of condolence to the Queen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A despatch from London, as late as noon to-day, indicates a slight improvement in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The following bulletins have been issued to-day:

"SANDRINGHAM.—The Prince slept during the night. There is some abatement of his graver symptoms."

"NOON.—The Prince has been tranquil all this morning. The gain of last night is maintained."

2:30 p. m.—No further change has been reported in the Prince's condition. Hopes of his recovery are freely expressed, and the public feeling is more confident.

LONDON, Dec. 14—10 p. m.—An official bulletin from Sandringham announces that the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet afternoon and evening. The symptoms have remained unchanged since morning.

LONDON, Dec. 15—2 a. m.—The physicians in attendance on the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, issued a bulletin at 1 a. m. stating that His Royal Highness has been very unquiet since 10 o'clock last night.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—It is reported that the Orleans Princes have determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early date, and that they, when there, will act with the party of the Centre.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the National Assembly to-day, General Cissey, Minister of War, made a statement in explanation of the delays of the commission which was some time since appointed to inquire into the capitulation of French fortresses and armies during the late war. The Minister said the Commission had examined into the facts connected with the surrender of six fortresses of a secondary character, the commandants of which had been sentenced to undergo punishment according to army regulations. On Saturday the Commission will commence an investigation into the capitulation of the fortress and army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn their attention to Metz.

Egypt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, gives the details of the drowning of seventy-five Algerian pilgrims. They had arrived in the outer harbor, on their way to Mecca, when protests from the Consuls against their landing were made, on the ground that they would disseminate the cholera and other contagious diseases. Orders were given to land them outside of the city, and they were taken from the steamer on a lighter, and, while being towed ashore, the boat was struck by another lighter, cutting her to the water's edge. She sank immediately, carrying all down. The event caused no particular sensation in Alexandria.

The same letter says that the entire East is restless under the cholera scourge. Alexandria, which is the great highway to and from India, threatens to disseminate the cholera around the globe.

Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Provincial's* correspondence regards the message of Thiers to the Assembly as a fresh pledge of the pacific intentions of the French Government.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—In Sonora the Federal troops have quelled the revolt against the Juarez Government, routing the revolutionists at Puerto Cito, capturing all the officers, one hundred men, arms, equipage, and supplies.

The revolutionists still hold Mazatlan, and are fortifying to resist the attack of troops raised in Sinaloa by Governor Buelny.

Lower California, Sonora, Colimy, and Guerrero are quiet.

Advices from the Pacific coast of Mexico on the whole are favorable to the Juarez Government.

UTAH.

The Assassination of Dr. J. K. Robinson, in 1866—Capture of Three of His Murderers.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 13—10:20 p. m.—Three men, respectively named Andrew Burt, Chief of Police, J. L. Blythe, and James Toms, were arrested to-day for the murder of Dr. J. K. Robinson, in the fall of 1866. The circumstances of his murder are as follows: Dr. Robinson was called out of his bed to visit a man who had broken his leg, which proved to be a false pretence in order to allure him out, whereupon seven villains stole on him from behind and literally riddled his body with balls. The doctor was a Gentile, universally respected by Mormons and Gentiles, and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school here. The authorities are after the other assassins, and entertain sanguine hopes of capturing them.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 14.—John Breasure, the fourth man charged with being one of the murderers of Dr. Robinson, was arrested this morning. All four of the accused were brought before Judge McKean this afternoon for examination. The testimony was startling. One of the witnesses testified to having seen the deed committed a short distance from the spot, and positively identified Jno. L. Blythe and Jas. Toms as two of the murderers. The victim was first struck upon the head with a short sword, and in falling was shot under the left eye. Witness described the whole affair as he saw it from the shadow of a fence, the night being bright moonlight. The court room was densely crowded, and upon the identification of Blythe and Toms much excitement was apparent.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—In the Wharton case to-day, Harry W. Snowden testified that he was called to the house of Mrs. Wharton, June 28, to nurse Ketcham. He described the symptoms of the General, and then said that shortly after 12:30 o'clock Mrs. Wharton stated to Mrs. Hutton that she had prepared General Ketchum's medicine, and at Mrs. Wharton's request witness administered the dose.

Dr. Williams was here called to the stand and prepared a dose of yellow jessamine, such as he prescribed for General Ketchum.

Witness resuming, stated that the medicine, as now prepared by Dr. Williams, did not have the same appearance as the dose prepared by Mrs. Wharton and administered by him to Ketchum, which had a thick or cloudy lead-colored appearance, whereas, the preparation now before him was clear and transparent. Forty additional drops were added to the preparation, and it was still unlike that given to Ketchum.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he had placed tartar emetic in the tumbler with the jessamine and water, and it did not produce the color he observed in the dose administered by him to Ketchum. Witness said that laudanum was also placed in the tumbler with the tartar emetic and jessamine, and that the mixture produced a brown color, which in some lights might have appeared gray or lead color.

Eugene Van Ness testified that he resides in Baltimore. Has resided there eighteen years. Had known Mrs. Wharton nine years. Was at her house about the 24th of June, while General Ketchum was there.

Mr. Syester. Do not answer the question I am about to ask you until you have heard from the Court. I wish you to state to the jury how you came to be at Mrs. Wharton's house on that day, and if well or sick, and describe your feelings and symptoms fully, and how you happened to be taken sick there?

The defence objected, and lengthy argument ensued.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The falling barometer and rain will probably advance on Friday northeastward along the Atlantic coast; northwesterly winds, backing to northeast, in New York and New England, and the barometer will fall with increasing southerly winds from the upper lakes westward. A rising barometer, with northerly winds, will extend from Alabama westward. A falling barometer and cloudy weather on the Oregon coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on our coasts this evening.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14—3:30 p. m.—Cattle—Received, 18 head; shipped per North Missouri Road, 80 head; 18 by Missouri Pacific; sales 10 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $2.50.

Hogs—Received at the yards, 1,747 head; at the packing houses, 3,920; sales at yards, 180 head, averaging 231 lbs, $3.37; 80, averaging 237 lbs, $3.80; 44, averaging 289 lbs, $3.60; 126, averaging 191 lbs, $3.37 1-2; 165, averaging 203 lbs, $3.75. Market lively, and an upward tendency in prices. Receipts improved, and packers fully engaged.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Incorporation Bill Passed to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Another Day's Work in the House on the Eminent Domain Bill.

Changes in the Bill to Fix the Price of Recording in Cook County.

Bill Introduced Limiting the Rate of Taxation in Chicago.

The Custom House Land Bill Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 14.—This morning Mr. Greenebaum's bill, in its amended form, was read the second time, and an attempt was made by Colonel Turner to have it set as a special order for Tuesday. The effort failed, for Democratic votes prevented the suspension of the rules, and, as might have been expected, those who had been specially benefited, and specially injured, by the Apportionment bill, united in voting against this important measure. The opposition was led by Mr. Cummings, who, while stating that he was not fighting the bill, yet objected to giving it the precedence over bills which ranked it on the calendar, and were of interest to the State at large, while this proposition was for the benefit of Chicago and of German capitalists. That that which aided Chicago aided Fulton County, seemed to him an untruth. In view of this unwillingness to give this bill a preference, it is impossible to say when it will come up, the Revenue and other bills being yet undisposed of.

BILL APPROVED.

The Governor, to-day, signed Mr. Phelps' bill empowering the United States to obtain land in Illinois. It did not remain in his possession ten minutes.

Senator Woodard, in order to meet certain scruples on the part of some members in regard to his bill to fix the price of re-recording in Cook County, has altered it somewhat, and makes three classes, as follows: First-class is all under 20,000; second-class, over 20,000 and not exceeding 70,000, viz.: Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Christian, Coles, DeKalb, Edgar, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Iroquois, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Montgomery, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Pike, Randolph, Rock Island, Sangamon, Shelby, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago. Third class, exceeding 70,000, viz., Cook. The rest of the bill is the same as Senate Bill 326, as heretofore introduced by him—viz., 5 cents for recording; no fee for indexing or filing; fine, $200 for each offence, receivable before Justices of the Peace. The bill now applies only to third class, as it is provided that officers in other counties shall receive the same fees as now provided by law until further legislation is had.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

All the time of the House was spent in listening to speeches on special benefits and special assessments, and no subject has been more thoroughly or more ably discussed in that body during its existence. The attention given the subject last May induced a more complete study of the principles involved, and the speeches of this session have presented the case for both sides in better form than in the spring. So far as arguments went, the supporters of Nelson's bill had the advantage of its opponents, with but one or two exceptions, resting the case very much on expediency, and claiming that cities could not do without special assessments and special benefits, a view of the case which is held by a decided majority of those who represent city constituencies. The vote taken in Committee of the Whole resulted in the defeat of the amendment allowing cities to assess special benefits, and allowing cities to make improvements by special taxation, and in the adoption of the principle that benefits shall not be assessed. These votes, however, by no means indicate the passage of Nelson's bill. They show that his side has gained since May, but there were but 135 members present, and the result in a full House is yet uncertain. These votes do indicate, however, that special benefits will not be allowed to be assessed where railroads take lands, and also that the opposing parties are so nearly matched that it is very likely that no bill will be passed on the subject; but there seems to be no change of opinion in the Senate, where the principle of assessing benefits has been affirmed by a great majority, and since the necessity for the same law is felt, and the Senate is very much for special benefits and the House closely divided, there is apt to be a yielding by the weakest party, and some members of the House, while believing the assessing of benefits to be wrong, may vote for the bill allowing them, and take the chance of the Supreme Court upsetting the bill, which is not unlikely, rather than have no bill at all. Cook County is split, as usual, Phelps, Sullivan, Morrison, Vocke and Heafield are against special assessment and benefits, while all—or nearly all—the remainder favor them. Some think them right in theory; some think they work well in practice; and others have paid special assessments, and do not now want to pay to improve other people's property.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was the special order for this morning, but was crowded out, and it is impossible to say when it will come up again.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Members are now beginning to look forward to an adjournment for the holidays, and they will probably do so to-morrow, for a week or ten days.

RATE OF TAXATION IN CHICAGO.

Senator Dore, to-day, offered a bill, to which the attention of the citizens of Chicago is specially invited, since it practically limits the rate of taxation in that city. Before the bill comes up for discussion there will probably be expressions of opinion from Chicago as to whether the limit is too high or too low. The bill provides that cities having a population of more than one hundred thousand shall not, in any one year, levy taxes in the aggregate for all purposes exclusive of taxes for special improvements exceeding 2 per cent. or the value of the taxable property within such cities fixed by the last preceding assessment for State taxation.

NAVIGATION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Mr. Eddy offered in the Senate, to-day, an exceedingly important resolution in relation to improving the navigation in the Illinois River by utilizing the waters of the chain of lakes at the head waters of the Fox and Desplaines Rives, and instructing the Canal Commissioners to get information on the subject. Mr. Eddy is not mistaken. The Illinois can be improved better and cheaper by this agency than by the construction of a number of dams across the stream.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The Senate kept on with the bill for incorporating cities, and, after a long debate and many attempted amendments, ordered it to a third reading in about the shape in which it was yesterday, giving power to remove all officers appointed by the Mayor without the action of the Council, and including Woodard's amendment for using a minority vote in electing Aldermen.

FEE BILL.

Mr. Bangs reported a bill fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace, and that about winds up that subject, so far as the Senate Committee is concerned.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 14.

Met at 10 a. m., Senator Fuller presiding.

ABSENTEES.

Boyd and Norris.

FEES.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill to classify counties, and to reduce fees of Clerks, *ex officio* Recorders.

EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

House bill 386, to pay certain expenses of State government, for which no appropriation has heretofore been made. Passed—yeas, 40; nays, 4.

THE INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. EDSALL reported back the Incorporation bill, with various amendments of no particular importance, except a proviso regarding the election of Aldermen. The amendment provides that one-half of the Aldermen be elected by wards, the remainder on a general ticket.

Mr. WOODARD opposed the amendment, which destroyed the true theory that officers were elected to represent the city and not the ward.

Mr. UNDERWOOD argued that the amendment was good, and cited the fact that, by a combination of only two wards in East St. Louis, in building dykes, that city had been rendered "almost hopelessly insolvent."

Mr. WASHBURN did not believe in the principle that the aggregated wisdom of the whole body was superior to that of a body in its individual capacity.

Mr. LANGLEY supported the amendment on general principles, and especially as tending to destroy ward bummerism.

Mr. HOLCOMB opposed for the reason that it would tend to enhance party spirit and bitterness.

Mr. CRAWFORD deprecated the spirit in which this matter had been received. He was certain that the day would come when the idea would be adopted.

Mr. DORE opposed it because he was confident that something better was coming, viz: two legislative bodies in cities like Chicago.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 14.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by increasing the term for which private corporations may construct water works, from twenty to thirty years. Adopted.

Mr. STARNE moved to amend by striking out the provision empowering city councils to regulate the location, management, etc., of breweries, livery stables, blacksmith shops, and foundries. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 25.

JUDICIAL.

In the afternoon Mr. SENTER called up Senate bill 326, to detach Mercer County from the Tenth and attach it to the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Referred to Senators Senter and Crawford.

ELECTION BOARDS.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill to provide for the election of Boards of Election.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. REDDICK called up Senate bill 298, the Temperance bill, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 3 p. m.

NAVIGATION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Mr. EDDY offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The chain of lakes extending from the Fox to the Desplaines River in the north part of this State may, by the construction of dams, be converted into reservoirs for holding in reserve the surplus waters of those rivers; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of many who have investigated the subject that such surplus of waters, if used when needed, would so improve the navigation of the Illinois River as to greatly cheapen, if not entirely avoid, the necessity of building the proposed locks and dams on said river, thereby saving large sums of money to the State Treasury; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Canal Commissioners be instructed to collect such data as may be within their command, and cause their engineer to make examination and preliminary survey of said lakes and surrounding marshes, to report the result of such investigation, with an estimate of the cost of such improvement, to the General Assembly at as early a day as practicable, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 10:15 a. m.

THE DISSECTING BILL.

The consideration of Senate bill 67, the Dissecting bill, was postponed to Wednesday next.

THE INCORPORATION BILL AGAIN.

Consideration of the Incorporation bill was resumed.

Mr. HAMPTON moved a reconsideration of the amendment of Mr. Kerr, giving power to the Mayor to remove officers of his own appointment without the approval of the Council. He had no particular reason therefor, except that he was opposed to the one-man power.

Mr. WOODARD opposed the motion. He wanted some one at the head of the city government who could be held responsible.

Mr. CRAWFORD favored reconsideration.

The motion was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 22.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

PRISONS.

Mr. PIERCE, from the select Committee on Prisons, reported back Senate bill 224, with amendments. Concurred in.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Expenditures of the General Assembly, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the absence of employes without leave, reported a recommendation that absentees be denied payment for the time of absence; also recommending the discharge of George M. Dougherty as policeman; a mail carrier, a wood carrier, two Sergeants-at-Arms, three pages, one janitor, and all the committee clerks.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN moved a postponement of the report to Friday at 3 p. m. Carried—yeas, 23; nays, 14.

FEES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, introduced a bill providing for fees of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables; also reported back the bill to fix the pay of the next General Assembly.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HOLCOMB, from the Committee on Reformatory Institutions, reported back Senate bill 221, relating to the State Reform School, recommending its passage.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to contracts, recommending its passage.

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on Public Buildings, introduced a bill appropriating $500 for repairs of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back House bills relating to attachments, referees in common law cases, and in relation to paupers, recommending the passage of all.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LANGLEY offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Senate as to the loss of any of the military stores belonging to the State in Chicago. Adopted.

Mr. BANGS called up the resolution offered by him instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of doing away with oaths and substituting punishment for lying contrary to law. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MERCER COUNTY COURT BILL.

MR. SENTER, from the select committee, reported back the Mercer County Court bill with amendments. Concurred in.

TAX BILL.

MR. DORE introduced a bill to limit taxation in cities having more than 100,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

Senate bill 213, in relation to the mode of proving title to lands granted to the Illinois Central Railroad, was recommitted to the Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Senate bill 34, to provide rooms for the Supreme Court, Central Division, was taken up, and lost—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN moved to reconsider. Carried.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL.

On motion of MR. TURNER, Henry Greenebaum's bill was read the second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Turner wanted it made a special order for Tuesday morning.

MR. CUMMINGS objected to it, not on account of the bill itself, but it was No. 59,8 and there were bills of a general nature which marked it on the calendar. He did not want bills of a local character to slaughter those which were of interest to the people at large.

Mr. TURNER said it was a general bill, its object being to get money at reduced rates. Action was desired on it at once. There were five millions in Germany which could be obtained at low rates if a company could be speedily organized. Otherwise it would go elsewhere.

Mr. CUMMINGS said it seemed that the House had to legislate for Germany rather than Illinois. He wanted the general interests of the State attended to. No. 598 was a local bill. The bills introduced a year ago by members from the rural districts should have a fair show.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas, 55; nays, 59.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the House Eminent Domain bill, the pending question being Mr. Kerrick's amendment to Mr. Springer's amendment to the first section of the bill, which amendment authorized juries to assess benefits where public improvements were made by a municipality.

Mr. CAREY opposed the amendment and supported the bill as it was, believing that when a man's property was taken he shall be fully paid for it. If cities would grow only at the expense of individual rights they had better stop growing.

Mr. MOFFITT, of Macon, spoke against the principles of Mr. Adams' bill, and he believed where a man's road was helped by a railroad he should pay to get improvements in cities. They must have special benefits. If they did not, then they had none at all, or carried the thing to extremes, and made too many.

Message from the Governor announcing he had signed the bill authorizing the United States to obtain lands for sundry purposes.

Mr. BURLEY spoke in favor of the principle of special benefits. He was prepared to support Mr. Kerrick's amendment, which allowed special benefits where a thing was done by public corporations.

Mr. ROOT followed on the same side as Mr. Burley. He was opposed to attacking the principle he defended, because it had been unjustly administered in special cases. To make improvements by general tax was to turn backward.

Mr. RYAN followed in a strong speech in support of Mr. Nelson's bill and in opposition to special benefits.

The committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ESTRAYS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent stock animals from running at large.

Mr. DODGE spoke in favor of the bill, the principle of which was favored by a great majority of the counties in the State. Counties not desiring the law may by vote relieve themselves from its operation.

Mr. MOFFITT spoke in favor of the bill, quoting figures to show its importance to the people. The cost of fensing in improved lands in Illinois was about sixty-eight millions. The value of stock by the last assessment was about six and a half millions. Fencing the ground necessary to pasture stock would cost twenty millions only, being a saving of over forty millions.

An amendment was adopted allowing 180 people to call an election to get rid of the law.

The committee reported back the bill with the recommendation that it pass. The amendments were adopted, and it was ordered to a third reading.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN QUESTION

was again taken up. Mr. SPRINGER said he preferred Mr. Kerrick's amendment to his own, and, since it covers the whole question, he accepted it. He objected to Mr. Short's proposition, since it was turning over legislative power to the courts, and favored the granting to municipalities power to make special assessments. To pass Mr. Nelson's bill was to repeal the Park bills, drainage bill, and all the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. PHELPS followed in support of the House bill, explaining the manner in which the system of making special assessments had been carried on in Chicago, and calling attention to the fact that persons assessed had never any guarantee that the benefits would continue, and no provision for payment of special injuries.

Mr. Kerrick's amendment was lost—yeas, 67; nays, 69.

Mr. DIXON spoke in support of the principle of special assessments in Chicago.

Mr. Springer's amendment which gives municipal corporations power to make local improvements by special assessments on the location of contiguous property, or otherwise, in such manner as may be presented by law, was lost—yeas, 57; nays, 7.

Mr. Root's amendment, that any special benefit or advantage accruing from the proposed improvement to property affected, and over and above that resulting from the same cause to take property generally in the vicinity, shall be taken into consideration by the jury, and due allowance made therefor in the assessment of damages, was lost—yeas, 65; nays, 68.

The section was adopted—yeas, 74; nays, 63.

Mr. DIXON moved to proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill.

Mr. SANFORD opposed the motion, since the committee had decided in favor of the principle of the House bill.

Mr. Dixon's motion was lost.

The second section of the House bill was adopted.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, offered an emergency as an additional clause. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that the committee rise, report the bill back, and recommend its passage, and report back all other bills on the subject, and ask to be discharged from them. Agreed to.

The committee rose.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to recommit all the bills on the subject of eminent domain to the Committee on Corporations.

APPOINTMENT.

The CHAIR announced Mr. Cunningham as the member of the Committee on Burnt Records instead of Mr. Morrison, of Monroe.

Adjourned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A fire at Appleton, Wis., on Monday night, on both sides of the river, destroyed nearly an entire block of buildings. The loss is about $15,000; insurance light.

—A new counterfeit fifty-dollar greenback, of the new issue, was passed at Little Rock, Ark., by a man from the Indian country, and detected at one of the banks. The bill is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine, and of an inferior paper. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive in commercial circles. It is noted in the counterfeit detectors for December 1. Both vignettes are good, but the eyes of the female figure in the counterfeit look obliquely to the left, instead of to the front.

—A Mrs. Ganson's residence, in Buffalo, was entered while the family were at dinner last night, and $8,800 in 5-20 bonds of 1860 stolen.

—The bill to repeal the law of Wyoming giving women the right of suffrage having passed, the Governor's to veto the contrary notwithstanding, in the House, was lost in the Council for want of a two-thirds vote.

—A collision occurred between two engines on the Lake Shore Railroad yesterday morning, between the Union Depot and repair shops, in Cleveland. Charles Smith and Charles Akerman, brakemen, were killed.

—Despatches from Tucson, Arizona, state that 108 men, including seventy friendly Indians, have pleaded not guilty on indictment of murder, in killing the Apaches at Camp Grant Reservation, and all went on trial at once. Their acquittal is anticipated.

—A. P. Colar, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Alleghany City, Pa., by nearly 4,000 majority.

—A private despatch from Allan Pinkerton states that after a severe fight two of the men who robbed the express car on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some months since, were captured on Monday near Verona, Missouri, by a detective, aided by citizens. During the past two months the Southern Express Company has had a large number of detectives on the track of these men. One has escaped but is doubtless captured ere this.

THE HORNET'S TROUBLES.

Arrival of the Captain at New York—Spanish Insolence and Crime.

From the New York World, Dec. 12.

Captain F. W. Walsman, of the steamer Hornet, which has for several months been blockaded in the harbor of Port au Prince by Spanish gunboats, has arrived in this city, and been interviewed in regard to the Hornet. The Captain is a German by birth, and is about 35 years of age. While the Hornet was lying at the harbor of Port au Prince, Captain Walsman states that he was approached by the Chief Engineer of the Spanish gunboat Isabella Catholica, who offered him from $10,000 to $25,000 if he would sink, burn, or blow up the Hornet. This proposition was indignantly rejected by the Captain, and the vessel remained for months under the watchful eyes of several Spanish gunboats.

In response to Mr. Bassett's application the United States war steamer Swatara, Captain Allen in command, arrived on the 21st of September and anchored some distance outside the harbor. Captain Walsman, immediately on the arrival of the Swatara, called on Captain Allen, and together they repaired to the United States Minister, where Captain Allen overhauled all the Hornet's papers, and found them all correct and regular. Captain Walsman then asked Captain Allen what he thought of the Hornet going to sea, and what protection he would receive. He was told that he had better wait awhile, as there was plenty of time. "But," said Captain Walsman, "hadn't I better get in my coal and be ready, as it would take about forty-eight hours to do so?" He was then again told to wait until instructions were received from Washington. As that had been the plea on which the Hornet had been detained in port for several months, Captain Walsman, as the chief officer of an American trading vessel threatened with violence by a foreign man-of-war in neutral waters, made a formal demand of Captain Allen for protection, which was refused until orders were received from Washington.

The Captain states that a trial trip was made; that the Hornet steamed out five miles and made good time. No efforts to deter the Hornet were made by the Spanish gunboats, and had there been sufficient coal on board, the Captain states that the Hornet would not have returned, but would have attempted to escape. The day after the Hornet had made her trial trip the Swatara left Port au Prince, but the United States steamer Nantasket was hourly expected in port. Shortly after this the Spaniards took occasion to make outrageous demands on the Haytien Government. The Captain of the Churuca, through the Spanish Consul, demanded of the Haytien officials of the port that the Hornet should be delivered to him within thirty-four hours or he would take her by force. They also demanded of the Haytiens $120,000 in gold as an indemnity for the coal and other expenses incurred while watching the Hornet. These demands were indignantly spurned by General Lorquet, who, in the absence of President Saget, then at Aux Cayes, was presiding over the government of Hayti.

General Lorquet immediately placed fifty soldiers on Fort Island, a battery of guns on [illegible] He was himself out on horseback all night, ready to repel the threatened seizure of the Hornet. He also despatched a special messenger to Grand Gnave with intelligence of the Spanish demands to President Saget, and although the distance was about fifty miles, the messenger returned within twenty-four hours with the President's reply, "Don't give up the Hornet under any circumstances." Mr. Bassett also acted promptly, and demanded the active protection of the government for an American vessel. A meeting of the foreign Ministers in Port au Prince was held, and they highly approved the course taken by General Lorquet. In spite of the demands and threats made by the Spaniards, they made no attempt to seize the Hornet. On the 8th of November the Spanish Consul came to Captain Walsman and told him that he thought he could buy the Hornet for about $60,000, and that he would give him (Captain Walsman) half the amount if he would aid him in the purchase, and would also give $1,000 for the crew. This, as previous attempts at bribery, was indignantly rejected by the Captain, who shortly after, finding there was little no chance of getting the Hornet away at present, left for New York in the bark Trait d'Union on the 16th of November, arriving there on the 4th inst. When he left the Spanish war steamers Saragossa and Pizarro were daily expected at Port au Prince, and have since arrived there.

Narrow Escape of a Wisconsin Jurist from Drowning.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Dec. 12.

John Coleman and Wm. Desjarten! Let their names be recorded among those who have done deeds of noble daring, and let them occupy a high place. On Sunday evening last between 8 and 9 o'clock the cry of distress was heard faintly from the river, and among those who heard it, were John Coleman, in employ of Robert Jess, and Wm. Desjarten, a car driver; and seizing an oar to aid them, they rushed onto the ice, and made their uncertain way rapidly toward the place whence the sound seemed to come, and after going some 300 or 400 yards—Coleman falling through the ice once on his way, but luckily striking on a sand-bar, he went in waist deep—they came to a man struggling with desperate force to raise himself out of the water onto the ice, but his overcoat had become so heavy from soaking that to lift himself out was impossible. They ran the oar out to him, and with this assistance he was enabled to draw himself out, and was then immediately assisted to the Julian House, where he was attended with the most faultless promptitude, as are all gentlemen who go there, no matter in what plight. The rescued proved to be Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, one of the most able jurists that ever the State of Wisconsin could lay claim to. Mr. Strong had attended the railroad meeting at Hazel Green Saturday evening, and came west with the Dubuque delegation as far as Dunleith, and then concluded to wait there, and take the evening express across the river, but afterward changed his mind, and being assured there was a clear track across the river, he attempted it, but having proceeded to within about 350 yards of the Dubuque shore, he seems to have walked directly into an air-hole. In his struggles in the river he lost his carpet-sack which, we understand, contained a large sum of money, and for the recovery of which he offers $100 reward. Of the little he had with him he gave his rescuers $10 each. His principal object in coming across the river in advance of the train was to secure a sleeping-car, as he wanted to go East that night. The mishap obliged him to change his plan, and he remained here and took the noon train on Monday.

—President Theirs recently had it brought to his notice that an American, Dr. Charles B. Brigham, a Harvard graduate, had achieved a wonderful operation on a French soldier, and therefore invited the surgeon and his patient to visit the Executive Mansion. The operation consisted in replacing the face of a soldier found on the battlefield. A complete face has been substituted—even to teeth and eyes.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000

Cash in hand to buy purchase-money mortgages or lend on collateral for 4 or 12 months. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

BANKING.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 43 South Canal-st.,

Organized November 1, 1871.

Business the same as an incorporated Bank. Drafts on Baring Bros. & Co., London, and on the principal cities of Europe. Gold Drafts on New York. Accounts received on favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Assurance

By a new method of Life Assurance, which applies the Tontine principle to the distribution of dividends, and which, by allowing the assured to sell his Policy to the Company only after stated periods, results more favorable than any hitherto experienced may be enjoyed by persons possessed of constitutional longevity, who may keep their Policies in force until the middle or latter part of their lives.

THE NEW

Tontine Savings Fund Policy

is based on the above conditions, and presents the following distinguishing features, which are illustrated by a calculation of probable results on a Policy of Ten Thousand Dollars, at ORDINARY LIFE RATES, age 37, annual premium, $281.70:

First—Sale of Policy to the Company.

At the end of 10 years, 104 per cent of premiums returned.

At the end of 15 years, 151 per cent of premiums returned.

At the age of 20 years, 201 per cent of premiums returned.

Second—Paid-up Policy.

At the end of 10 years, $7,000.

At the end of 15 years, $14,000.

At the end of 20 years, $22,000.

Third—An Annuity.

At the end of 15 years the profits will extinguish the Annual Premium, and, with the Annual Dividends, will purchase a yearly income of $173.30.

Or, at the end of 20 years, of $647.40.

These estimates are derived from a careful digest of past experiences, and are ENDORSED BY

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

☞ Persons intending to assure their lives will find it to their advantage to examine this new plan with care. Documents, giving full particulars of the rules of this company with regard to the issue of the above Savings Fund policy, extended tables of rates, and other interesting matter, may be obtained by application to the

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

120 Broadway, New York,

OR TO

H. F. JENNISON, Gen. Agt.

583 Wabash-av.,

AND AFTER MAY 1,

Corner Washington & Dearborn-sts.,

KENDALL'S BUILDING.

CLOTHING.

To-day, December 15, and until Jan. 1, we shall offer our stock of

CLOTHING

At Ten Per Cent BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

WALKER'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

205 W. Madison-st., Cor. Green.

FURS.

ERMINE FURS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have the largest and finest stock of genuine ROYAL ERMINE Furs in America, which we will sell at extreme low prices.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 Wabash-av.

MEDICINES.

FOR SORE THROAT,

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or for Tubercular Consumption, Tumors, and other forms of Scrofula,

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, is warranted and guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfactory results when taken up, or price refunded.

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, publishes its ingredients around every bottle. 8 oz. $1, 4 oz. 50 cents. Commissioned to Druggists and Dealers.

TONIC BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS (one a dose), 25 cts. per bottle, in glass bottles), warranted. Address Chicago Office AMERICAN MEDICINE CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YALE.

The Annual Banquet of the Chicago Yale Association will be held Friday evening, December 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Metropolis Hotel, No. 461 Michigan-av., southwest corner Fourteenth-st. All Yale men whom this reaches are earnestly invited to be present. Tickets, including all expenses, $4. Those expecting to attend are requested to send this amount, with their address, to A. BARTON, Treas., Room 4, No. 49 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

I have 400x135 feet on Forty-eighth-st., east of the Boulevard, to exchange for a corner lot and house on Wabash or Michigan-avs., south of Twelfth-st. J. BARWICK, 43 Wabash-av.

Notice to Plumbers and Gasfitters.

Estimates wanted on building southwest corner Lake and Peoria-sts., for Plumbing and Gasfitting. Apply on premises. W. H. PHARE.

BRICK PRESS.

Parties desiring to make pressed brick, will find our improved hand press the best in the market. Send for circular; brick trucks, barrows, etc., for sale. UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO., 114 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

CROW'S HALL.

This splendid hall, just finished, is located exactly in the centre of the West Side, east of Union Park, on Madison-st. (West Side population, 150,000.) Dimensions, 50 by 80; gallery on three sides; seating capacity, 1,500; easy of access; only 15 ft. from the ground; entrance 8 ft. wide; well adapted for church concert and lecture purposes and all kinds of exhibitions. Apply at 491 Madison-st. N. S. CROW.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Epstein, Goodman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NATHAN EPSTEIN, JOSEPH D. GOODMAN, L. EPSTEIN.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, in all its branches, at the same old stand, 124 Kinzie-st., as dealer in Hides, Furs, Pelts, etc., and invites all his friends and customers to give him their patronage. JOSEPH D. GOODMAN.

NEW YORK.

The Internationals to Have Their Procession on Sunday Next.

The Doings of Emigrant Robbers, and How They Escape Justice.

Reports Concerning the Condition of the Suspended Banks.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EMIGRANT ROBBER ESCAPES PUNISHMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The surrender of Charles Moore, the chief and worst of the emigrant robbers, was effected by a compromise very closely resembling compounded felony. His bondsman was about to be prosecuted, and bail recovered, when the bondsman sent word, through ex-Alderman John Moore, to the fugitive thief that he must return. John Moore applied to Commissioner of Emigration Willey Wallach to get the witness Kornach out of the way, offering to repay the money stolen by his brother from the poor German. Wallach refused to make a bargain by which Kornach was to agree to not appear as a witness, but secured the money for him. Subsequently, however, an officer of the Supreme Court appeared at Ward's Island, and took Kornach into custody on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Moore's friends, and granted by Judge Cardozo. This official declined to hear the case when the poor emigrant was brought before him, and, determined to involve others in the act, sent him before Judge Ingraham, where he was detained over night. Moore's friends prevailed on him to leave town and not appear against the villain who had robbed him. The next day Judge Ingraham discharged Kornach. He received the money Commissioner Wallach had secured for him, and $25 additional as allowance for his detention by the courts, and left at once for Indianapolis. As soon as the witness was gone the thief made his appearance and was placed in custody. When he comes up for trial there will of course be no witness against him, and he will be turned loose to reorganize his gang of thieves and prey upon ignorant emigrants.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS DISCHARGED.

A number of street car conductors have declared that they have been discharged for no reason in hand, and no doubt they tell the truth. They say no conductor can keep his place unless he enter into a compact with other employes to cheat the company. A conductor must pay a certain sum every week to the starter, the driver, and others, otherwise they will prevent him from getting the average number of passengers, and then he is discharged because he is believed to steal fares. The practice of knocking down is universally practiced. The company has lost probably $100 a year by dishonest employes, who declare they must consent to steal to retain their place, as on all the car lines rings of rogues are formed for systematic fraud. The conductor receives only $60 for a month, and must steal or pay what other employes demand of him as their share of the plunder. Thieves are in the habit of getting on the cars, refusing to pay their fare, and insisting on insulting women and robbing men. If the conductor tries to prevent them, he either badly beaten on the thieves, who are usually ward politicians, complain of his impertinent interference to his employers, and he is dismissed.

THE BANK FAILURES.

There was a determined attempt made to-day by stock jobbers to get up a panic on the strength of the failures of the Ocean, Union Square, and Eighth National Banks. The report was industriously circulated that the Tenth National and the Bank of the Commonwealth were about to break, refusing to take collected by some of the brokers Clearing House the settlements of all day. All the were promptly made, which was the best possible denial of the injurious statements. The Tenth National is a Ring bank, but its officers assert that it is thoroughly sound. The Union Square and Eighth National Bank failures are bad. Their officers stated to-day that their stoppage is final. The Union Square will pay 1s depositors in full within sixty days, and the Eighth about 50 per cent. Mr. Callander, the Government Bank Examiner, was suspended to-day by the Comptroller of the Currency.

STOCKS.

The reports of the bank failures had the desired effect on the stock market, and down it went with a rush. A prominent operator sold about 40,000 shares, mostly of Lake Shore, but also of Wabash and Pacific Union. The sales are of long stock, which are said to have netted about 4 per cent profit; Lake Shore declined 2 7-8 per cent; Pacific Mail, 2 5-8; Western Union, 2 1-2; Erie, 2 per cent; St. Paul, (common), 2 1-2 per cent, and the rest of the list from 1 to 2 per cent. There was an active business transacted in Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union and Pacific Mail. In the afternoon the market rallied somewhat, but closed dull and lower. The government bond market was firm throughout the day. Central Pacific gold bonds closed at 103 to 103 1-8; Union Pacific stock, 26 1-2 to 26 5-8; first mortgages, 90 1-4 to 91; land grants, 79 3-4 to 79, and incomes 61 to 61 1-4.

SUB-TREASURY DISBURSEMENT.

The Secretary disbursed to-day for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, $220,000, making the total to date $9,230,000.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firm and advanced. Prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling bills were quoted at 109 1-8 to 109 1-4.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull, opening at 109 3-8, declining to 109, advancing to 109 1-4, and closing at 3 p. m. at 109 3-4. The rates paid for the carrying were 6, 2 3-4, ⅞, and 6 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotation was 109 1-4 bid, 109 3-4 asked. The Assistant Treasurer received bids for gold amounting to $4,835,000, at prices ranging from 109 2-1-2 to 109 3-10, and the awards of $1,000,000 were made at 109 2-1-2 to 109 3-10.

MONEY.

There was a very perceptible relaxation in the stringency of the money market in the morning, it being evident that the money which has been locked up was coming out. The rates are 6 to 7 per cent on call. In the afternoon the case was partly ecentralized by the calling of loans by the Broadway Bank, to prepare for the payment of the city revenue bonds maturing to-morrow, and the closing rates were 7 to 7 1-2 per cent gold.

DRY GOODS.

The chief feature in the dry goods market is the firmness in prices of domestic cotton goods, and the disposition to advance them. The trade generally is dull as usual at this season, but the leading jobbers report orders and sales quite equal in amount to those of last year. The impression are of only a very little except through the auction rooms.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in limited demand, but there was little pressure to sell, as it is relatively cheaper than wheat. At the close the market was quiet for the low grades, but firm for choice family brands. Holders of wheat declined to yield to sell freely. The arrivals were light, and freights easier. Buyers were holding off. The demand was chiefly for milling. Corn was freely offered, and was easier, especially for new Ohio. Old closed to me.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SUSPENDED OCEAN BANK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Receiver of the Ocean Bank has paid $60,000 of the sum due the Clearing House, and will pay the balance to-morrow. He believes $200,000 of the $260,000 discounted bills is good.

The committee appointed by the Clearing House have made a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and report said bank as perfectly solvent, and they have entire confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all liabilities.

SETTLEMENT MADE.

The cotton firm of Wm. F. Wright settled to-day on a basis of 18 cents on the dollar, and will resume shortly.

PERSONAL.

The Communist General Wroblewski has arrived here from Paris.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox is now said to be epidemic in Brooklyn.

The challenge of Tom Kelley to Joe Coburn, for a prize fight, is published.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners this afternoon, a resolution was passed rescinding the order which directed the Superintendent to prevent the parade of the International Society on Sunday, and another resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent to take the necessary measures to prevent a breach of the peace on the occasion of such procession, and to protect the public from disorder and violence.

MISS CLAFLIN IN COURT.

This afternoon Miss Tennie C. Claflin appeared at the Jefferson Market Court, and complained to Justice Shandley that the Tilton and Beecher were a source of continual annoyance to her and Mrs. Woodhull. She complained specially that they went to her residence on Wednesday evening last, and created great disturbance. Justice Shandley issued a summons for their appearance on to-morrow morning to answer to the charge of their daughter.

FURTHER AID FOR CHICAGO.

The amount realized by the sale of Alexander White's collection of paintings from Chicago was $91,000.

DUCAL BENEVOLENCE.

The Grand Duke Alexis has contributed $5,000 to the poor of New York; it is understood that he has given $2,000 for the poor of Boston, and that he will add $5,000 to the Chicago relief fund.

It is considered probable that the Supreme Court, at Albany, will decide to redraw County's ball.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—Third Day's Proceedings—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society met for its third day's work this morning at 9 o'clock, and after prayer by the Rev. N. P. Heath, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: J. E. Starr, of Madison County, President; O. B. Galusha, of Hrundy County, Secretary; H. J. Jenkins, of Champaign County, Assistant Secretary; Jonathan Rhodes, of Macoupin County, Treasurer; Samuel Edwards, of Bureau, A. G. Humphrey, of Knox, Silas Dacey, of Douglass, H. Pullen, of Marion, John M. Pearson, of Madison, and Judge A. M. Brown, of Pulaski, Vice-Presidents.

The next business in order was that of fixing the time and place of holding the next annual meeting of the Society. A vote was taken upon the question as to the place of holding the meeting, which resulted in a tie between Quincy, 30; Bloomington, 11; Pekin, 4; and Prospect Hill, 4 votes. It was announced that a motion was made and carried authorizing the Secretary to cast the entire vote of the society for Quincy. Quincy might have been selected but for the statement made by Mr. Dacey, that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, refused to convey members to and from the meeting here at reduced fares, and that, therefore, the next meeting would be held at any point on that road. The next annual meeting of the society was fixed to be held, beginning on the second day of December, 1872, at

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Movements of the Explorers up to the 1st of November.

Labyrinth, Stillwater, and Cataract Canons, and Bonito Bend.

The Origin of the Aztecs---Archeological Discoveries.

The Union of the Green, Grand, and Colorado Rivers.

Grand Scenery--An Adventure--Running the Falls.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOUTH OF PAHSIA RIVER, Nov. 1.

My last letter left the expedition at the foot of Castle Valley. This strip of lowland is the only considerable specimen of green earth we have seen for many weeks. The soil is of bare rock and arid plateau that lie parallel to Green River afford subsistence for very scanty vegetation, and present sterile landscapes. Here, for twenty miles, we can see emerald glades and groves of trees, and make collections of beautiful ferns and bright-hued flowers. The river can be forded along the valley's length, and many Indian trails lead down on either side.

Sept. 7.—We are now in

LABYRINTH CANON.

The walls are comparatively low, varying from 50 to 500 feet from the water's edge, but vertical. The storm continues at intervals, and is the first rain-fall we have encountered since leaving Illinois. The rain adds to the labor and discomforts of the voyage. The camps are flooded frequently, and, in order to get water at all drinkable, we are obliged to dig wells upon the beach. No sense is nature can appear more disappointing and desolate than a desert in the rain!

The steep walls of the canon are hollowed out in many places by the winds and waters, offering fine subjects for the camera, which are improved. Twin Alcove is the name given to one of these beautiful chambers in the rock. The river winds and doubles upon itself so tortuously and continuously as to be hardly less than a mile, while a straight line would not be a furlong. The current is impossible current, and every mile of advance is made with incessant use of the oars.

The "Dean" ran aground on a sand-bar, during a drenching rain; the entire Green and Colorado Exploring Expedition was obliged to take to the water like beavers, and shoulder, refrain to sailors familiar legging with——

The bow-line, the bow-line,
The bully, bully bow-line,
Haul it home!

At night we pitched the tents in a semi-circle around a roaring camp-fire, in the lee of the cliffs, and listened, with remorseful sighs, to a philippic from a tardy explorer, the crime committed in consuming all the jerky before his arrival.

CLIMBING A RIDGE.

Sept. 18.—We follow now a double bowed, twisted by the turning stream. The walls are of sandstone layer upon layer, as a book. Eighteen miles of river-travel only is less than half a mile from the morning's start. Our boats are hoisted around projecting points, up which we clamber to get panoramic views. One of the adjuncts of a traveling photographer, is a tent, a canvas pavilion, used as a dark room, that has to be "toted" over rolling dale. The incubus has received (with the hearty execration of those who have inherited a share of the carrying it about) the name of the hand-organ, or mountain-howitzer. It fell to my lot on the trip to-day, and a full understanding of its weight and cumbrous height, a misstep sent me rolling down the cliff for twenty feet, with the infernal appendage on my back—a literal limb of law, well-civilized pantaloons and all. The view from the crest of the ridge is very fine. The river threads its devious way through high rocks, whose material is sandstone, and are indented with caves in terraces and ledges, and hollowed to enormous grooves. The summits are usually set with rounded peaks, and present an interesting suggestion of the ruins of some ancient city on the Nile. The width of the range on which we stand is an eighth of a mile. To go around this tongue of land would necessitate a journey of six miles. In ascending to the boats I was obliged to adopt a beaver's trait through the willows, and was interested with considerable satisfaction at the further end of the opening. Having suddenly, the noise of my approach, and making a "grizzly" was upon him. Fortunately, he kept "critter's" time on a precipitate retreat. While bringing the boats around a bever was sighted and shot by the cook. Very good eating when cooked, fine fur, and measurements made. The fur proved to be from 800 to 1,000 feet high. To quench our thirst we improvised some lemonade from citric acid and rain water; it is not an intoxicating beverage.

RUSTLES.

Sept. 19.—Pulling steadily at the oars to-day, long lines of buttes, the river was becoming more and more broken into those solitary buttresses. They are chiefly composed of red sandstone, of novel and singular forms, towering from 600 to 1,500 feet in air. One in particular attracted our attention—a beautiful rock in the form of a Grecian cross. Another resembled a Moorish castle in the entrance, from which two springs of water pour their crystal tide into the muddy and motionless river. Through the openings between the buttes we have occasionally had grand, of rocks piled upon rocks, in vast and varied succession, wonderful panoramas of primitive architecture and landscape. Along the left hand, willows thickly skirt the margin of the stream, and, when not, are spirited substitutes for feathers. Many of the birds have already sought the sunny south, and the evening camp-fire in picturesque groups, while the Major beguiles the tedious hours by reading from the poets. Our library consists of Shakspeare, Burns, and Bret Harte to Emerson and Darwin.

Sept. 12.—We enter, now,

STILLWATER CANON.

Nearly named the Canon of the Green, from the preceding. Sometimes a run of half a mile requires one day's hard work. The canon walls vary from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in height, broken now and then, into peaks and crags. Narrow and perpendicular, we can see but slender patches of blue sky above the towering cliffs.

Sept. 20.—The party, divided in couples, climbed the walls that have for days imprisoned us, and completed geological, topographical, and photographic work. By request, Jack and myself hebred Messrs Thompson and Jones tow the "Nell" over a half-mile rapid below camp. Something of

AN ADVENTURE

ensued. Two of us grasped the boat and steadied her in the water, while the others had never witnessed. It is styled, in the Indian jargon, Siwave-tu-weap, which, being interpreted, is said to mean. The Land of Spirits. Here we also find the arrow-heads and pottery of the Shinumos.

Our evening meditations were seriously disturbed by the caving in of the bank on which the tents were pitched. The river, constantly cutting below, finally undermined us, and, with a lond splash, seventy-five of our hundred feet of ledge has fallen into the water, driving us higher and farther up, until now we roost like crows, in the limbs of a patriarchal cottonwood. Our rations and photographic stores are running short, and 150 miles of travel remain between us and the Crossing of the Fathers, our next supply-station. Sugar has become contraband of war, and beans a luxury.

Sept. 16.—At 10 a. m. day with boats packed and in sailing trim, we bid a final farewell to the Green and Grand, and trust our fortunes to the Colorado, the geographical puzzle of this continent, and but once before successfully navigated. A steady current speedily brings us within the portals of

CATARACT CANON.

Soon rapid succeeds rapid, and the old routine begins, with work and danger increased. We now encounter a deeper stream, a stronger current, and harder, sharper rocks of limestone. Has the reader any adequate idea of what is meant by "running a rapid?" It is sometimes a hazardous experiment to run over a mill-dam, with a few feet of fall, in an open boat. Here we have a large river, crowded between high and narrow canon-walls, turned and twisted by projecting rocks, and churned into foam by rocks fallen from the banks above. The average fall of the Colorado is very much greater than that of the Mississippi. Such a current, plunging over falls ranging from four to a dozen feet, at oft-recurring intervals, with shallow rapids between, presents difficulties that few navigators can overcome. During this digression, the flag-ship shows a signal that bad rapids are ahead. By waiting for the course and signals of the pioneer boat, we can escape many hidden rocks and treacherous eddies. With heimsman alert, and oars sturdily grasped, we slowly approach when, suddenly, the current takes us at railroad speed over the fall and among the rocks. With might and main we pull at the oars. The loud, shouted command are confused by the noise of the rearing waters. Blinded with spray, drenched with waves coming in,—now scraping a rock, again forced violently by shearing inducements to go astray to which he was always exposed. Indeed, he must have been made of adamant to have resisted them. One way—ground on the shallows. Dropping oars and plunging into the water, we tug and pull the boat over the barrier, when away it shoots, hardly affording time for the men to grasp the sides and kick the runner's from the rocks. Woe to the man, then, that has legs of flesh and blood! Jammed, as in a vise, between boat and rock, cut by sharp edges, and bruised by frequent collisions, those members, ordinarily useful, soon become ill-shaped and painful appendages, colored with all the tints of this rainbow. The entire party wear honorable scars. The excitement and novelty have worn away; the water is colder and dirtier. It is simply terrible toil, this wrestling for weeks with rock and river, and it tells visibly on the strength and spirits of the men.

Rapids and falls, falls and rapids, follow fast, each worse, if possible, than

The Chicago Tribune.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

To Country Dealers.

THE TRIBUNE is furnished to country dealers at the rate of $3.15 per 100, express charges and postage additional, payable in advance. We are prepared to fill orders promptly.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The recent astounding exposure of blackmailing and corruption in the Common Council has led to explanations on the subject of the city printing from two witnesses, whose testimony we copy:

From the Chicago Times.

It was proclaimed in the hearing of the *Times* reporter, on yesterday, that one of the proprietors of the winning sheet had been publicly charged, in the lobby of the Council, on the night of the election, with having paid $3,000 for the city printing, and that he did not deny the accusation. He will, without doubt, prove to be one of the spiciest witnesses when the investigating Committee begins to hold sessions.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

When THE TRIBUNE enjoyed the emoluments of the city printing, the price was 20 per cent higher than at the present time; and, when a proposition was made in the Council to cut down the rate, THE TRIBUNE drew its check for $500—the sum deemed sufficient to quiet the qualms of the agitating Aldermen,—and the price for advertising remained as before!

If the *Post* has paid $3,000, or any other sum, for its election as corporation newspaper, it will naturally seek to divert attention from that circumstance, in one way or another. What it says about THE TRIBUNE in the foregoing paragraph is utterly and unqualifiedly false. What the *Times* says about the *Post* may be true, or not. We hope it is not; but we demand that it be investigated, along with the other charges against the unblushing scoundrels who have converted the Council Chamber into a den of thieves.

If the *Post* has paid $3,000 into the Aldermanic pool, in order to get the city printing at the present rates, that fact would go to show that the offer of the *Mail* to do the work for one-fourth less was a fair one, and that the *Post* itself could afford to make the same offer,—the $3,000 being about one-fourth of the gross profits of the city printing to journals of that class. The offer of the *Mail* was to donate this sum to the City Treasury. That of the *Post* (if any donation was made) was to corrupt the Aldermen. But the public have a right to demand that the city printing shall be done, not merely at the price which a newspaper can afford *after* paying one-quarter to the Aldermen, but at the price it would be done for without paying anything into a corruption fund. Bargains made with the "nineteen" may be interesting to the public in other ways, but they don't count in fixing the price to be paid for the city printing. The *Mail* has offered to do this work at one-fourth less than the existing rates. Its facilities for doing the work are equal to those of the *Post*. Its circulation is about the same. The Council proceedings and corporation notices would be as easily read in the one as in the other, and by as many people. Why, then, should a higher price be paid to the one than the other offers to do it for?

The public are watching the proceedings of the ring with eager and unabated interest. It is safe to say that no whitewashing committee will be tolerated. If the truth cannot be reached through an investigation by the Council, it will be done by a grand jury.

TRUMBULL AND MORTON.

The controversy in the United States Senate over Judge Trumbull's motion for the appointment of a Committee on Retrenchment is remarkable chiefly for the fact that there should be any controversy at all. The Senate and House have had a joint Committee of Retrenchment for several years, and this committee a year ago made a report showing, from testimony taken, the general immorality of the civil-service system and the demoralizing effect upon public officers resulting from the manner in which they were selected. This report showed the unnecessary expensiveness of the system, and recommended various reforms to correct various abuses. The Chairman of this committee was Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. When Congress met, it was resolved by certain self-constituted administrators of legislation that this committee should not be continued; so, on Wednesday, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, who is always selected as the organ of secret conclaves, offered a resolution providing for a standing committee of investigation and retrenchment, to consist of seven members, to be elected by the Senate, and have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate. Mr. Trumbull moved to amend by a provision directing the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the government service; whether any, and also what, offices ought to be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, &c.; also, giving it power to sit during the recess of Congress.

Here was a direct issue. Under the one resolution, the committee was to be limited to inquire into such matters as a Senatorial caucus might direct; under the other, the committee might investigate any fraud or abuse, and even inquire into the affairs of the New York Custom House. If there be any need of such a committee at all—and that need is confessed by Anthony's resolution,—why place a restraint upon it? Why require that, before it investigates the affairs of the Treasury Department, it must get permission of a secret caucus, and be bound to go no further than its special license? If the committee is to be nothing more than a sham or a fraud—a mere pretence of honesty,—why restrain the committee as to the matters of its investigation? The former committee ventured within the precincts of the New York Custom House, and the result was extremely unfragrant. There are, perhaps, a hundred other places where the hand of reform is as strongly needed to put an end to shameless abuses. Must the committee of the United States Senate, before it dare inquire whether 200 men are employed in a place where only ten are needed, first apply to a caucus of the Senate, and ask permission to report the abuse?

The reasons given for this limitation of the jurisdiction of the committee are most extraordinary. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Conkling object to letting the committee investigate frauds, on the ground that there are no frauds; and the Senator from New York, speaking from personal acquaintance with Tom Murphy, declares that the men now holding office under the Federal Government will compare favorably with those who served under Washington. For this reason he opposes any investigation, unless expressly ordered by himself and his caucus companions.

Senator Morton, while taking this same general view of the immaculate hands who collect and disburse the public revenue and perform the duties of official position, laid it down as the law, that no person could suggest an investigation into the civil service without being an enemy of the administration. To ordinary mortals investigation can only be feared by those whose conduct will not bear publicity; but the Senator from Indiana charges that it is an act of enmity to investigate and vindicate the purity of a public officer. Taking the remarks of Senators Edmunds, Conkling, and Morton as indicating the ideas of the majority as to the existence of abuses in the civil service and frauds and peculations in the public service, the country can form an idea of the extent to which the caucus will ever permit the standing committee to inquire into any official improprieties.

Do these Senators so underrate the popular intelligence as to suppose that their suppression of investigation will not be understood? Do they suppose that the country is ignorant of the fact that the civil service is in a bad way? Do they suppose that, by vouching for the purity of every man holding office under the government, they can overcome the evidence to the contrary which is furnished by the officers themselves? Do not the President and the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledge the necessity of reform, and speak of the healthful results which have attended the feeble efforts to that end already made?

Senator Morton proposes to resist any effort to reform the civil service, and to meet the universal demand of the country by a bold denial that any necessity for such reform exists. The country will not accept this denial, particularly when it is accompanied by a refusal to permit an investigation "into the expenditures in all the branches of the government service; whether any, and also what, offices ought to be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced." The Republican party and the people of the country will not be deceived by such a proceeding; and, whether Mr. Morton consent or not, the people will, perhaps, find a way to accomplish the reform without asking his co-operation.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Board of County Commissioners have an important duty to perform in the matter of arranging the fees of County Commissioners. Two things must be borne in mind: The fees of the Clerks of the Courts, and of the Recorder of Deeds, will be payable into the County Treasury after November next. The compensation of all those officers is to be paid after that time from the fees of the offices. Due regard must, therefore, be had in arranging the fees that they will produce enough to pay this compensation. How much will be required for this purpose? The salaries of all the Clerks of Courts, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Recorder of Deeds, are not to exceed, in each case, that allowed to a Judge of the Circuit Court, which we suppose will be about $7,000. But in addition to these salaries there are to be paid the compensations of the deputies and assistants. These compensations are to be fixed by the Board of Commissioners. It is easy, therefore, to ascertain, to a reasonable certainty, how much will be the expenditure of each office, and this expenditure must in every case be paid from the fees and commissions. Before the board can take action upon any proposition prescribing the amount of fees for each service, there ought to be an examination, thorough and efficient, by competent and experienced persons, as to the amount which each office books from each source. This is necessary for intelligent action before any reduction is made. Having ascertained the lawful revenue under the present scale of fees, and knowing the amount required for expenditure, the board can then mature a complete scale of prices which will produce the required amount of revenue with as little excess as possible. The tax upon the public should be kept down as close to the required revenue as possible; a surplus of fees will forever invite an increase of subordinates and an increase of compensation. There is no danger of not having competent men to perform the work at fair compensation. Where ten thousand dollars will run an office, if there be a surplus of an equal sum, there will be found a way, through the employment of additional deputies, to eat it all. The establishment of salaries instead of fees was never intended to be a source of revenue; taxes ought not to be imposed in that way. Litigants and dealers in real estate ought not to be taxed to build bridges or Court Houses. They should be taxed to pay the expense of performing the duties required by them, and no more. The man who has a deed to record ought to be taxed only the cost of recording it and of procuring the record. Fees for clerical and Sheriffs' services in suits ought to be collected only to cover the actual cost of the services rendered. Annually these fees ought to be reduced in a percentage equivalent to the surplus of the previous year, and the fees and the expenses should be kept as close as possible to each other.

When the Board of Commissioners have ascertained the actual earnings of each office, and from each kind of service, they can prepare for legislative action a scale of fees that will produce revenue equal to the payment of the total compensation of each office. That scale, thus intelligently prepared upon actual information, will not be objected to by any person in the Legislature who does not mean to act dishonestly toward the public. To render this measure complete, all fees should be required to be paid in advance. Every deed placed on record is paid for in advance. Why not require that a deposit for Sheriffs' and Clerks' fees be made in every case where an affidavit is not made that the suitor is unable to pay? Every order and entry made in a case should be contingent upon the payment of the fees. If this latter rule be adopted, the fees charged in such cases may be reduced, perhaps, 40 or 50 per cent. Those who do pay now have to pay double fees, in order to settle for the fees of other suitors who now pay nothing. No injustice can be done to any person. Why should a man be entitled to file a bill in chancery, or sue out a writ in assumpsit or trespass, without paying therefor, as well as the man who has a deed to put on record? In both cases the matter is of purely personal interest, and the public generally, or other litigants, ought not to be required to pay the cost.

CHICAGO AND THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

We trust that neither the objections of Mr. Carlyle, nor the feeling of British authors and publishers against the copyright piracy of American booksellers, nor even so dreadful an event as the withdrawal of Mr. George W. Smalley from the Anglo-American Association, will hinder seriously the noble work in which Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Burgess, and other English gentlemen are engaged, of making up an initial contribution of books to the Chicago Free Library. As Mr. M. D. Conway remarks, in a late letter from London, "A library is hardly to be regarded as a benefit confined to the locality in which it exists. It is in every sense an advantage to English authors and publishers that Chicago and Strasbourg shall have good libraries." The mention of Strasbourg by Mr. Conway is in allusion to a similar enterprise in behalf of that unfortunate city, which has been pushed forward with great success by Mr. Truebner, the London publisher.

Whatever British authors, publishers, and philomaths may do in behalf of Chicago on this occasion, may be regarded as done in magnanimous disregard of a fault of the American laws which refuses copyright privileges to foreign authors. Such an act should go far toward hastening a correction of the fault. That the refusal of the American Congress to concur in an international copyright protection to authors, is a grievous wrong to a class which we ought to cherish, will hardly be disputed. The reason which has been alleged for the encouragement which our government has hitherto given to literary piracy is, that it cheapens literature and enables the people of this country to read good British authors at prices which all can afford. But even in that selfish sense, which ignores all question of justice, our policy reacts to our disadvantage; for, by refusing to insure to literary and scientific talent a due compensation for its labor, we arrest the development of such talent; consequently, we must pay out our money for poorer literary wares. Where, then, is the benefit, even to readers, of such an attack, by a great government, upon a small band of authors, whose independence is little enough at best, and upon whose work the public largely depends for its education?

There is some comfort in noting that the day when justice will be done on this copyright question is drawing nearer and nearer, and that the opposition which has hitherto been made by influential publishers has been mostly withdrawn, as those publishers have themselves discovered that literary piracy is not profitable where competitors are so numerous. Probably the first advance made by legislation on this question will be a law permitting American houses to take out copyrights on new English works, in behalf of the author. This will be reciprocated by similar measures on the part of Great Britain, whose laws are already much more liberal than ours, insomuch that several American authors have taken out British copyrights within the past few years, by residing "constructively" in Canada for a brief period. Then will follow our abrogation of all distinction between native and foreign authors; all who can show such promise of popularity as to constitute an inducement to publishers being allowed to protect by copyright their income from their works.

And now that Chicago has become, as it were, materially interested in the feeling which exists in England on this international copyright question, we are especially glad to be able to say that the voice of THE TRIBUNE has ever been in favor of the reform which is now sought. We have never neglected any favorable opportunity to get in a word in favor of a *just* law, which should give authors, both American and foreign, their simple rights, and redeem the governments of this country and England from their present attitude of robbing a single honorable profession of men and women of the just reward of their labors.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is about to ask the United States Government to make it a donation of $800,000; that is, to sell it, for $200,000, the site of the old New York Post Office, admitted to be worth $1,000,000. The grounds on which this gift is asked are, first, that the site, when purchased, twenty years ago, only cost $300,000, over and above the $500,000 which the merchants of Broad and Wall streets gave toward it; and, second, that the New York Chamber has ever been an exceedingly loyal and patriotic body. It has, indeed, been so, and has been liberal also, as Chicago has fresh cause to remember. Nevertheless, Chicago cannot endorse the New York Chamber's memorial on this subject, for the simple reason that it is not founded in justice. Country before friends, is the duty of every citizen; hence we have no hesitation in recommending Congress to lay the New York petition on the table, just as it would, if it did its duty, dispose of a similar application from the Chicago Board of Trade, which, the other day found itself turned out of house and home under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment, but which has not yet been tempted to ask any aid from the government.

A strange controversy is now pending between the Executive of North Carolina and the Governor of Florida. Acting Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, some time ago issued a requisition for the capture of Milton S. Littlefield, who was described as a fugitive from justice and then in Florida. This document being shown to Governor Reed, of Florida, he declared that it was not in conformity with the act of Congress, and refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Littlefield. Whereupon Governor Caldwell has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 to any person who will arrest the said Littlefield and deliver him in the State of North Carolina. To this proclamation Governor Reed responds by offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and delivery to any Sheriff in Florida of any person kidnapping, or attempting to kidnap, or take from the State, the person of the said Littlefield.

Hans Breitmann's ethics of political obligation—

> Dat any man who gifes me his fote—
> Votever his boledicks pe—
> Shall alfays be regartet
> Ash boliddigal friendt py me,

are undoubtedly the accepted doctrine in ruling political circles at the present time. For the Chicago Common Council market, however, it should, perhaps, be altered a little in the first line, thus—

> Dat man who puts up $300—
> Votever his boledicks pe,
> Shall always be regartet
> Ash boliddigal friendt py me.

THE LAW COURTS.

Convictions and Acquittals in the Criminal Court.

More Mechanic's Lien Suits Against the Bigelow Hotel Property.

Criminal Court.

TEN YEARS OF PRISON LIFE.

William Stack, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon (a knife) upon one Joseph Smith, was found guilty, and the penalty of his offence fixed at ten years in the Penitentiary. It would seem, from the evidence, that Smith, who is a German, and a cooper by occupation, had attended a meeting of his trade's union. As he was returning he heard the cries of a female. He proceeded in the direction of the sound and discovered a woman struggling in the arms of a man. Upon inquiry he was informed that the man was attempting a ravishment. He thereupon released the woman from Stack's grasp, and, in that act, received eight separate stabs from a knife plunged into him by the convict.

A CHARGE OF FORGERY NOT SUSTAINED.

Henry Short, George Wilson, and Francis Lamarth were jointly tried and as unanimously acquitted under an indictment charging them with forgery. It was said of them that they, at Buffalo, forged the name of H. H. Kidder, Master Mechanic of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, requesting conductors and Chief Engineers of railroads to pass them, as efficient workmen, upon their roads. Upon the pass they came to this city. As the law of such a case, it was stated by the Court that:

If Short and Gaffney, *alias* Wilson, were found in a freight car of the company, in this county, without lawful right to occupy the same, and it, when arrested, they claimed a right of occupancy by virtue of the pretended pass, that pass being forged, they having knowledge of the forgery, then a verdict of guilty should be rendered, and possession of the forged instrument should be held to be presumptive proof of the forgery. And, upon the part of the defendant, that by the statute of Illinois, it must be shown that the forgery was to the personal injury of Kidder, and that if the forgery was committed outside of this State, then the courts of this State had no cognizance of the act, if there was any doubt as to the absolute act of forgery by the prisoners.

WIFE STABBER.

Dennis Smith was charged with having stabbed his wife Catherine. The blow took effect in her shoulder. When the case came on for trial the wife could not be found, but her daughter testified. She proved a case, but sentence was suspended upon the convict.

Superior Court.

CASE.

An action on the case was instituted by Peter J. Connelly against Douglas S. Taylor, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. [The nature of the case is not stated.]

BIGELOW HOTEL.

Edwin Lee Brown filed his petition asking for the declaration and enforcement of a mechanic's lien upon the Bigelow Hotel property. This is the fifth or sixth such proceeding.

—Against the same defendants, and to affect the same property, the Northwestern Manufacturing filed its petition to enforce a lien claimed, as it is alleged, for furnishing a heating apparatus.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George D. Tate against John C. Nelson, in which the damages are laid at $1,000.

—A like action was commenced against Walter N. Woodruff by Charles Hinckley & Co., in which demand is made for $3,512.

—An action, in similar form, was commenced by Edward F. Dore against Peter Muller and Henry Scharze, the demand being for $1,000.

INSURANCE CASE.

Suit was brought against the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, upon demand for $800.

RAILWAY MATTER.

An action on the case was commenced by Isaac McClary against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Northwestern Transportation Company, upon a demand for $1,000.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Henry Wilkinson was appointed to administer upon the estate of Nellie Wilkinson, under bond of $20,000.

—Susannah Wells was appointed to administer upon the estate of Matthew Wells, under bond of $1,200.

—Catharine Kinney was constituted administratrix of the estate of Thomas Kinney (lately her husband), under bond of $6,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Simon G. Myers was constituted guardian of Samuel M. Myers, under bond of $60,000.

Circuit Court.

JUDGMENT.

By confession, judgment was rendered in favor of Andreas Hoffman, against Lambert Blum, for $461.70.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Jacob L. Schureman against William E. Smith and others, to affect Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1, Hayes' subdivision, and Lots 12, 13 and 14 of Block 45, Carpenter's addition.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, December 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

Halsted st, n of Indiana st, 20x140 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 8, in Stevens' Subdivision of Lot 16, in Block 2, in United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $450.

West Erie st, between Lincoln and Robey sts, 48x121 1-2 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $9,000.

Halsted st, between Polk and Gurley sts, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Quinn st, 200 ft s e of Wrong st, e w f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $750.

Undivided hf of Blocks 1 and 2 of Race & Pearson's 13 acres in w hf, s e qr, Sec. 28, 39, 13, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 9 to 14, in Block 11 of David S. Lee's addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $3,925.

Fulton st, 24 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $3,300.

Keenon st, e of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 15, 1870; consideration, $4.50.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, in Duncan's resubdivision of Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's e hf, nw qr, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $100.

INSURANCE.

Second Meeting of the Outside Stockholders in the Republic Insurance Company.

Report of a Special Committee on the Company's Financial Condition.

Stockholders Advised to Pay Their Assessments as Levied by the Executive Committee.

The country stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, to the number of perhaps two hundred, met again yesterday forenoon at Harmonia Hall on Lake street. A. Dudgeon occupied the chair, and J. R. Payson officiated as Secretary. Reporters were not received in *propria persona*, still a few might be detected by experts hanging on the verge of the meeting. They took notes under considerable disadvantages as regards the nomenclature of the foreign orators whose florid rhetoric it did one good to listen to. After the formalities of the opening of the meeting were passed, the committee of one from each State appointed on the previous day, reported as follows:

To the Stockholders and Directors of the Republic Fire Insurance Company:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to report upon the financial condition of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, respectfully report that we have examined the Secretary's statement, and gathered such information from the Secretary and the Executive Committee, and from other sources as the limited time allowed, and we find that the present actual liabilities of the company are substantially as follows:

Total certificates of indebtedness issued at 4, 8 and 12 months	$884,084.82
Chicago claims proven	1,100,000.00
Chicago claims not proven	500,000.00
Marine losses	15,000.00
Losses by fire elsewhere	50,000.00
Amount needed to cancel policies	275,000.00
Total liabilities	$2,824,084.82
Cash assets in the hands of this company	362,995.00
Cash on deposit in U. S. bank notes	149,388.00
Total	$512,383.00
Total liabilities over cash assets	2,336,701.00

We find that 50 per cent of the entire subscribed stock is equal to $2,250,000. In view of these facts your committee would recommend to this meeting that the stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company should promptly pay installments of 10 per cent monthly at the time indicated by the Executive Committee until the necessary sum is raised to liquidate the present liabilities of the company. That then it will be for each complying stockholder to determine for himself whether he will continue or will sever his relations with the company.

J. S. McCLELLAN, Chairman.
J. B. EDMONDS, Secretary.

A motion to adopt the report called out an extended discussion, and considerable opposition was made to the proposition to settle by ten per cent. monthly instalments, and to all propositions to continue the business of the company. The country stockholders enacted the role of burnt children, and showed most wholesome dread of the fire. They had heard enough of underwriters to last them the full term of their natural lives. If too much was not asked of them they would do their best to pay, but if the assessment was made too heavy they would resist, or evade judgment to the best of their ability. Nearly all who spoke wanted the machine stopped at the earliest moment consistent with decency and honor.

One gentleman said that he didn't want to be compelled to continue business after the debts were paid. Judge Murphy thought so, but he begged leave to differ with that dignitary. Legal knowledge was not all that was needed in this case. Let Chicago losses be paid as soon as possible on the best terms consistent with honesty and honor. In the meantime let no new business be transacted, and no other liabilities incurred.

A Voice. "What do you mean by new business? What is to be done if any one wants to come in and surrender his policy?"

The speaker went on to say that he only referred to the assumption of new risks.

A Voice. "Are not other losses to be settled as well as Chicago losses?"

The gentleman replied that he supposed some provision would be made for that.

Mr. Blackburn said only enough money should be collected to pay the liabilities of the company. If that was what the committee meant, why didn't they say so. That committee was not bound by what one man might say, but by its records. The intentions of the committee should be made known in plain language. An understanding with the Executive Committee was very much needed. An assessment of 50 per cent was asked for, but was not needed. An assessment of 40 per cent, 50 per cent at the outside, certainly would be enough.

Various other gentlemen spread their views before the meeting, all anxious to secure the lowest assessment possible, and to get out of this business as speedily as they could. Among the rest was an Indiana gentleman, who talked in the same general strain, but more energetically. He said that the people of Indiana had been subdued by the ague into a state of mildness, very agreeable to contemplate and exceedingly easy to deal with. They would pay all just debts with alacrity, but more he could not say for them. They entertained the opinion that they had some rights that could not be infringed. Not to put too fine a point upon it, if pressed to the wall, they would resist to the extent of their legal means. If their property had to suffer, they would turn over some of their splendid hoop-pole lands in Jasper and Posey Counties, the great value of which was known to all the world, have the whole matter settled up, the lands rated at the top notch, and sold to pay their Chicago liabilities. They knew a thing or two, did the people of Indiana, and, to use the words of the venerable Mrs. Betsey Gamp, they were not to be "imposed" upon.

There was much more talk to the same purpose, *ad infinitum*. The defunct Republic was alluded to as a dead carcass, a noisome stench in the nostrils, which the people of Chicago could have after the breath was out of it if they wanted it. All who mingled in the war of words thought that 40 per cent assessment would be ample for all purposes. If a low, and yet ample assessment were made, the money might be paid in by the time of the January meeting. The widows and poor men who had been bitten would endeavor to do their best, and by that time the required per cent might be raised.

The following substitute was proposed for this suggestive portion of the report of the committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Chicago and other losses should be adjusted and settled as soon as possible, and on the best terms that can be honorably obtained; but that in the meantime no new business shall be transacted, and no liabilities incurred; and that no demands should properly be enforced, beyond what is necessary to pay the losses of the company.

The resolution was shorn of a portion of its awkwardness by omitting the word "properly" and changing should to "may," and finally adopted after a protracted wordy warfare.

Mr. Stubbs, of Fairfield, Iowa, six feet tall, and broad in proportion, rose with a diminutive piece of paper in his hand, to make a speech. He began by praising himself for having been quiet so far during the proceedings. The gravity of the business at hand could not be overrated. It affected the whole country as well as Chicago. There was nothing in the world at this present moment so elephantine, so unworthy as the Republic Insurance Company. Two hundred people had gathered in that hall to talk over its affairs. Four thousand people in all parts of the country had invested money in it. These people went into the company, not only to carry out certain great principles of honor which were inherent in them, but to make money. Honor was a nice thing in its way; money-making was also a nice thing. Human nature is human nature the world over. To use the words of the immortal Dickens, "She's a rum 'un, is natur." But we had been taught that law and the principle of honor are synonymous terms. This was the doctrine of the common schools. We drank in this with our mother's milk. If the law says that we must make excessive payments, why the speaker supposed that it must be done. But where was this money to come from? Was there a reporter present? The speaker cast his eye around the hall, and then began to roll out words of learned length and thundering sound. Not alone from the land where the orange blooms, the citron grows, and the pomegranate is fairest of fruit, or from the diluvial lands of aguish Indiana, from the broad savannas of Illinois and Iowa, or the hyperborean regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, but from the wild defiles of the Rocky Mountains, and the far-off slopes of the Pacific, where the Oregon rolls and hears no sound save his own dashings, etc. Was there a reporter present? If there was the speaker cared not if he caught up these delicate thoughts and had them wafted to the four quarters of the globe.

Here there were manifest evidences of an intention to stifle the speaker.

Loud cries of "Go on! Go on!"

Mr. Stubbs. I shall go on. [Loud applause, mixed with laughter.]

A voice. If the gentleman has a resolution, let him present it.

Mr. Stubbs. I *will* read it. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to appoint a sub-committee of three of their own number to confer with those having financial claims on the company, and to ascertain at what amount a compromise can be effected for cash, to be paid by the 1st day of March, 1872, and to report at the annual meeting in January next.

Twenty-five per cent of the stock owned in Fairfield can possibly be collected. Perhaps that was a fair average in other places. But if these people in Fairfield were pressed so hard they might demur. They might not respond readily. All people in Iowa did not agree in sentiment with this meeting. A circular was being distributed, calling a meeting of the disaffected stockholders in that State, to be held at Burlington to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock. The speaker didn't know the objects of the said meeting, still the meeting was going to be, and the gentlemen there assembled would not agree with this meeting. If the money were paid in monthly instalments it would be frittered away in current expenses, etc. If payment of assessments were to be enforced, the Fairfield stockholders would have the prosecutors on the hip. Fairfield courts were notoriously slow and by giving security, trial might at any time be put off for twelve months.

Mr. Stubbs was gliding off on to Iowa's war record, where he was brought up with a round turn by gentlemen calling him to order. The speaker also suggested that the war record of Iowa was slightly foreign to the subject.

The oration closed with some allusions to the municipal debt of Keokuk, some general remarks, and a repetition of the inquiry whether a reporter was present.

The resolution presented by Mr. Stubbs was adopted with enthusiasm.

A resolution to settle with all policy-holders was met with cries of "nonsense, nonsense!" "Where is the money to come from?" and other derisive cat-calls.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned without day.

At an informal meeting held immediately afterward, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each of the Directors here assembled advise all stockholders to pay their assessments as levied by the Executive Committee, or sooner, if they choose, until all liabilities of the company are discharged.

A Safeguard Against Fire in Frame Buildings.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As suggestions, looking to a safer mode of erecting buildings as regards rendering them nearer fire-proof, seem to be in order, through your columns I ask leave to lay before your readers a proposition or plan concerning the erection of wooden buildings, which, in the writer's opinion, ought to be enforced by law in every city and town in the United States, to the end that millions of dollars might be saved annually. Let me briefly illustrate:

In an ordinary two-story frame house the flues will average 25 feet in height. If a fire be made in one, at its base, with a combustible material, say shavings, a good draft will take the flames to the top in three seconds, with a rush and a roar. Now if, previous to starting the fire, a tight-fitting cap be put on top of the flue, no such thing will take place. You cannot by any means force one spark up inside the flue; and, if you succeed in getting the fire started at all, it will be all on the outside.

On the same principle, if a hole be cut through the base-board in any outside wall of a frame house, as now constructed, and a fire be started with the same material as mentioned for the flue, how long will it take to get a blaze to the top and all over the house, as the spaces between the studs and joists are just so many, and the best kind of flues? Every one is conversant with the difficulties of putting out an incipient fire located in the walls of a frame house. If found, it is always hard to get at. If holes are made, it only adds to the danger by creating more draft.

Now, I claim that all this can be remedied, to a great degree, by using a system of *stops*, to be put in when the frame is erected, and of the same material as the frame, either studding or joist, in their respective places, to be fitted in tight, with faces flush at right angles with the frame, as often as is deemed necessary, say every four feet.

The stops put in the floor timbers would answer every purpose for bridging. All partition walls should have such stops, and as frequent as the outside walls. In large houses of different rooms, floors are often laid so as to meet under partitions with open points. This should not be allowed. Stop all draft.

I do not claim that, if all the frame houses which were so speedily reduced to ashes in your great fire, had been built after this plan, it would have been of much avail; but I do claim that, in your ordinary, every-day fires, it would be of incalculable benefit, especially as an aid to the efforts of firemen. Yours, &c. A FARMER.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mancel Talcott Elected Police Commissioner to Succeed Mr. T. B. Brown.

Rules Concerning the Purchase of all Kinds of County Supplies.

The Board Resolve that They will Have Nothing to Do with Contracts, Etc.

Pursuant to adjournment the Cook County Commissioners met in the County Treasurer's office yesterday afternoon, Commissioner White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott.

THE ELECTION OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The board proceeded to the special order of the day, which was, by resolution, the election of a Police Commissioner in place of T. B. Brown.

Commissioner Lonergan nominated Mancel Talcott.

Commissioner Hitchcock seconded the nomination. He was a man who was capable, and would give satisfaction the people. He would not hesitate to support him because he happened to be a member of the board.

Commissioner Ashton thought it would be incompatible with what he thought right, that a member of the board should also be a Police Commissioner. If he designed to hold both positions, it was contrary to his (the speaker's) views of propriety.

Commissioner Harrison's views coincided with Mr. Ashton's. He believed the nominee was capable of filling both positions. He was prompt, industrious, energetic and quick. He regretted that no equally good person had been found. He would have been glad if some such man had been brought before the board. He would like information how far the Board of Police was responsible to the Board of County Commissioners. If he gave his vote to Commissioner Talcott, it would be with the understanding that he would retire from the Commissioners' Board.

Commissioner Stearns regretted that there was not another man on the West Side who could be chosen. There was one man absent now from the board, Commissioner Wahl, who might fill the quality. The board could not spare Commissioner Talcott. He could not hold both positions. The county needed him. He hoped the Commissioner would withdraw his candidacy.

Commissioner Talcott said he was not consulted as to his candidacy for the Commissionership on the County Board. He could not decline it. When Mr. Brown's resignation was tendered he was pressed by the gentlemen in the neighborhood to accept the appointment. He had declined twice, but on the third occasion he had accepted. He saw no imperative reason for his not holding both offices, but, out of courtesy to the board, he would certainly resign the position he was at present holding, if elected. It, therefore, lay with the board to determine whether his seat were vacated or not.

Commissioner Ashton said it would be a very bad precedent for the board to establish—the election of a member of its own body to office, he still retaining his seat. He desired to ask the Commissioners if they could consistently elect him, should he retain his seat as Commissioner. They could not say they would not vote for him as a member of the Police Commission. Though he had not examined it as a legal proposition, by the charter of the city it was required that the Police Commissioners should give their whole time to the duties of their office. To do in both offices, he believed, was quite impossible. He would most cheerfully and willingly vote for Mr. Talcott on the understanding that he would to resign his seat in the board.

The Chair appointed Commissioners Lonergan and Jones tellers.

A vote was taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 13; necessary to a choice, 7; Talcott, 13.

Mr. Talcott was unanimously elected.

Commissioner Talcott replied in a broken voice, exhibiting considerable emotion.

His resignation was then handed to the clerk and read.

Commissioner Crawford moved to postpone the consideration thereof indefinitely.

Commissioner Hitchcock suggested that if it was true that it was legally improper for Commissioner Talcott to hold both positions, it would be well to look into it.

Commissioner Crawford amended his motion by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

A vote was taken resulting as follows:

Yeas—Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and the Chairman—7.

Nays—Ashton, Harris, Skelly, Stearns, Harrison—5.

COUNTY HELP FOR AN INVALID.

A petition from Mary Tigh, requesting the board to authorize the purchase of a "support" for the knee of her daughter, now lying in the hospital with a wounded knee, she being unable to purchase one herself, was presented. The petition showed that without the "support" the physicians of the hospital were unable to make a permanent cure.

The prayer of the petitioner was granted by an unanimous vote.

SUPPLIES FOR THE COUNTY.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the question of purchasing supplies, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, First, That from and after the time when these resolutions take effect, no supplies of any kind which it is the duty of the county to provide, shall be purchased in any other manner than by contract, with the lowest responsible bidder, after proposals shall have been duly advertised for, except such articles as it is impracticable to specify in advance of the time when the same will be needed.

Second, That within ten days after the adoption of these resolutions, and annually thereafter, on the first Monday of December, the County Clerk shall advertise for five days in —— daily newspapers published in the city of Chicago, for sealed proposals for furnishing all blank books, stationery, fuel, substances, stores, medicines, wearing apparel, or other articles, which may be required during the ensuing calendar year by the County of Cook, so far as such articles can be enumerated in advance, by the officer or employe duly authorized to make requisition therefor; such advertisement shall specify as nearly as possible the quality of the articles wanted; that the same shall be delivered at such places in the country as may be required to enter into bond with two sureties to be approved by the County Clerk in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, and that the county reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Third. That all supplies of books, stationery, or other articles necessary for the use of the several courts shall be furnished upon the requisition of the respective Clerks thereof, approved by the judges. All the supplies, of whatsoever kind, needed for the Poor House and Insane Asylum shall be furnished upon joint requisition of the Warden and physician thereof; all supplies for the County Hospital upon the joint requisition of the Warden and County Physician, and all supplies required by the County Agent upon his own requisition; each and all of which requisitions shall be made from time to time, as supplies of the several kinds are needed, and which, before being filled under the contract, shall be submitted to this board or to such committee thereof as may be appointed to consider them respectively for approval.

Fourth. That all articles required for the use of the county, which cannot be enumerated in said advertisement, shall be furnished only on requisition of the department requiring them as specified in the foregoing resolution, which requisition shall in like manner be submitted to this board for approval, and shall thereupon be purchased by the county agents, but payment shall not be made until the account shall have been duly audited by this board.

Fifth. In order that contractors may be able to offered their goods at the lowest prices, payments shall be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited.

On motion, the consideration of the report was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

NO INTEREST IN SUPPLIES.

Commissioner Stearns offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no member of this board shall have any control directly or indirectly, or any interest whatsoever in any materials, goods, wares merchandize, stationery or supplies that Cook County may require for use or cause to be used, nor shall he or they receive any money in any way, directly or indirectly for commissions, or any gifts or presents for any such material used by said County, from any source whatever during his or their term of office.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The board then adjourned until Monday.

—The story is told of a witness in an English court who testified with great minuteness as to the color of the wax used in sealing a will, the kind of matches taken to light the taper, and other particulars, when the seal proved to be only a wafer, had its parallel the other day in the Superior Criminal Court in Boston. A noted individual named Spencer Peltes was on trial for forgery, and a witness was produced to prove an *alibi*, who swore that the prisoner was in New York on a certain day, January 27, 1866, and produced a diary in confirmation of the statement, testifying that the entries relating to the affair were made at the time. The diary being examined by the District Attorney and the Court, it was found that it bore the printed date of 1869. It was not considered necessary to cross-examine that witness.

—A new club, the Knickerbocker, designed to be the most fashionable and exclusive in New York, has started and has purchased B. William Duncan's Fifth avenue mansion. The members are limited to three hundred, and the club will be composed of the Knickerbocker families. The initiation fee is $1,000.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Arrangements for His Reception in This City.

Two Floors of the Tremont House Secured for the Prince and His Suite.

General Sheridan's Plans for a Grand Buffalo Hunt on the Plains—Spotted Tail's Indians Engaged to Assist.

Of course, everybody knows that the Grand Duke Alexis is coming to Chicago. Such was his object in first planning the trip to America. To see Chicago as she was before the fire had been for years a desire of the Muscovite Prince; but to see Chicago after the fire was of vastly more importance to him, and he has been gradually molding his arrangements to the end that he might reach our city at a time when the great metropolitan wonder of modern times exhibited both the picturesque ruins of its former splendor and the remarkable spectacle of solid rebuilding in midwinter. He will come soon after Christmas, and it is his express desire that his leisure may not be impaired by the wearisome formalities of a great public reception. He will submit to these inflictions at Milwaukee and St. Louis, which cities, having nothing in themselves of interest to anybody, are fain to supply their painful deficiencies by a grand splurge. In Chicago, Alexis has arranged to have his spare time to himself, in order that he may derive, by close personal examination, a fair idea of what the city really is and was. He feels, too, that it would not be just the right sort of thing for Chicago to divert from the funds necessary to restore the city and provide for her destitute people in the meantime, the outlay which would be incurred by a big display in his honor, for he knows that if Chicago should undertake the reception business at all, she would not do it by halves, but would organize an affair which would cast wholly in the shade all the attempts so far made in that direction.

Therefore, as has been said, His Imperial Highness will exclusively reserve for Chicago the honor of a visit solely of observation and interest, so that when he gets back to St. Petersburg and tells the "Governor" about his trip, he will say, in his frank and unaffected way, that there's some style to a city like Chicago, where the people let a fellow alone, and give him a chance to look around and learn something. While in this city the Grand Duke will interpose his royal extremities beneath Mr. Drake's mahogany at the Tremont House, corner of Michigan avenue and Congress streets. Here two entire floors will be set apart for the imperial party, which Mr. Drake is advised, will be made up as follows: His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis; His Excellency, C. Catacazy, Russian Minister; His Excellency, Vice Admiral Posiet; His Excellency, W. F. Machim, Councillor of State; Count Olsoufief, Mr. B. Bodisco, Consul General of Russia to the United States; Count Shouvaloff, Dr. Coudrin, Lieutenant Tudeer, of the Imperial Navy, and Mr. Shirkoff, Secretary of Legation, together with a retinue of light attendants. The apartments reserved for the party will be six parlors, with bed rooms and bathrooms adjoining, a private diningroom for the Grand Duke and suite, and eleven bedrooms. No extra effort at elaborate ornamentation will be made in the rooms, which will simply be rendered as elegant and comfortable as anybody could desire. Those of the Grand Duke will be in the northeast corner on the second floor, commanding a magnificent view of the lake, harbor and the ruined portion of the South Division. Mr. Drake will exercise his accustomed good taste and judgment in providing for the comfort of the party during their stay, and it is fair to presume that they will not have to complain of having been lodged in a hotel conducted on the "burnt-out" plan. Alexis will pass a day in this city, thence going to Milwaukee for a day, then returning to remain another day here, and then departing for St. Louis.

His course, thenceforward, is not fully arranged, and will be affected by his conclusion as to the acceptance of General Sheridan's invitation to participate in a grand buffalo hunt on the plains. The General has already forwarded the proposition, and now awaits a reply. It is his purpose to proceed, with the Russian party, and a few of his staff officers, by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, seventeen miles from Platte Station. This distance will be traversed in ambulances, and from the fort the party will proceed sixty miles south, on horseback and by ambulance, to the point where buffalo now exist in almost unparalleled numbers. The camp will have been previously sent forward from Fort McPherson, so that everything will have been made snug and comfortable by the time the party arrive. A thousand Sioux Indians, under Spotted Tail and Whistler, will be on hand to participate in the hunt, and to show the Grand Duke how buffalo are killed *en regle*. Such a spectacle has rarely, if ever before, been witnessed, and it is doubtful if its like would ever occur again. The opportunity is one worth a thousand times the trouble, and Alexis may rest assured that if he fails to avail himself of it he will forego one of the most remarkable and interesting affairs conceivable. Some fears of unfavorable weather seem to be entertained by the Grand Duke, but General Sheridan pledges his extended experience on the plains in giving assurance that he will see to it that neither trouble, discomfort, nor delay arise on this account. He is in receipt of the following letter from the officer in command at Fort McPherson, under date of December 10:

DEAR GENERAL: I enclose you a note from Mr. Todd Randall, agent with Spotted Tail. The weather is delightful here now. The days are almost as warm as Indian summer. Yours truly,
E. M. HAYES, Lieutenant U. S. A.

The enclosed letter, referred to by Lieutenant Hayes, is dated Black Wood, December 5, and is as follows:

SIR: Spotted Tail will meet the party coming at the crossing of Wilson Creek. Please inform me when the party will be there and I will have them in readiness. The Indians are all doing well and are perfectly satisfied.
TODD RANDALL, U. S. Sub-Agent.

RECORD OF GOOD FEELING.

A Grand Allegorical Picture for Chicago's New City Hall—Letter from the Editor of the London Graphic to Mayor Medill.

The following letter, which fully explains itself, was received yesterday by Mayor Medill:

THE GRAPHIC OFFICE, 190 STRAND, W. C., LONDON, Nov. 29, 1871.

To Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: You are already aware of the profound sensation caused here by the dreadful conflagration at Chicago; and, although all Englishmen were anxious to render some assistance, it soon became known that the liberal donations from your own countrymen would be sufficient to alleviate actual distress. Very many, however, were desirous that some record should be kept of the good feeling that arose between the two countries out of this misfortune.

With these feelings uppermost in our minds, it was proposed by an artist connected with the *Graphic* that an allegorical picture should be presented to the town of Chicago, commemorative of the disaster and of the feelings of sympathy and good will displayed between the United States and Great Britain on the occasion.

This suggestion has been most heartily responded to by all the artists, authors, friends, and proprietors of this journal, and I have now the great pleasure of informing you that the necessary amount has been subscribed and the commission entrusted to Mr. E. Armitage, of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Armitage has entered into the matter with great spirit, and has kindly consented to put on one side the paintings he is at present engaged upon, and at once commence making the necessary studies for this.

It is his intention to draw a cartoon in black and white, which will be exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition in May next.

I hope to be able very soon to send you a rough sketch of the painting, which will be on a grand scale, the figures being larger than life; and, in the meantime, I send by the same mail a photograph of a painting by Mr. Armitage that will give you some idea of his great powers, the subject being emblematical of the suppression of the Indian mutiny.

On behalf of the numerous subscribers to this commemorative picture, I trust it will be found, when completed, to be worthy a place in the new Town Hall of Chicago, and afford some pleasure to your citizens. I am, dear sir, yours, most obediently,
WILLIAM L. THOMAS, Manager of the Graphic.

THE MILITARY IMBROGLIO.

Highly Sensational Rumor from Springfield—A "Hellish Riot" to be Inaugurated in Chicago at the Instance of President Grant—The Precise Facts Concerning the Presence of Federal Troops in the City.

The following highly sensational telegram was, on last evening, transmitted from Springfield through the agency of the Northwestern Associated Press:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—Considerable excitement was created in this city this evening by the following startling announcement, which appeared in the *Evening Register*: "We have just received from a reliable and trustworthy source information that it is the intention of President Grant and the military authorities to withdraw the soldiers now stationed at Chicago and immediately afterward to inaugurate a hellish riot for the double purpose of justifying the sending of troops to that city, in the first instance, and to give President Grant a pretext to declare martial law in Illinois." The *Register* denounces the plot as "most infernal and treasonable," and calls on the Governor to inquire into the matter, and call out the entire militia of the State if necessary.

The Washington despatch of yesterday, which says a representative from Governor Palmer, of Illinois, is in Washington endeavoring to secure the removal of the government troops from Chicago, is authoritatively denied at the executive office. The Governor has not now, and has never had, any representative or agent at Washington, empowered to represent his views, or to make any request of the administration. The Governor is of the opinion that his duty in the matter of the military occupation was ended when he had laid the facts in the case before the General Assembly, the proper guardian of the people's rights.

A TRIBUNE reporter, having been deputed to ascertain the facts connected with the presence of United States troops in Chicago, learned, from a high and eminently trustworthy source, that the four companies of the Eighth Infantry, ordered to this city at the request of a number of prominent citizens, are now stationed in temporary barracks at Dexter Park, near the Union Stock Yards, and outside of the city limits. They came from David's Island, and are here under the command of Major General Pope, of the Department of the Lakes, in which Chicago is situated. The troops are here, occupying winter quarters, and have not assumed, and it is not designed that they shall assume, any functions or relations contrary to the dignity of the State of Illinois. This appears to be the true state of the case, and this is all there is of it.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Two new 5-story and basement buildings, Nos. 34 and 36 South Water-st., suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business. Ready for occupancy January 1, 1872. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 133 West Madison-st.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co.,
Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR
Christmas and New Year's
PRESENTS,
GO TO THE
Arcade Cutlery Store,
353 West Madison-st.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
IN THE CITY.

CLOAKS, ETC.

We will open this morning
50 Real Astrachan Cloaks,
at $20, and a large assortment at $25 and upward; 5 pieces more of 28-inch all Silk LYONS VELVET, at $10; and 2 pieces 32-inch at $12. A fine assortment DOUBLE CAPE CLOAKS, ready made.
Examine our DRESS GOODS, at half price.
HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
171 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

STOVES.

LARGE SIZE
BRILLIANT
BASE-BURNERS
For heating Stores, Halls, and large rooms, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 and 32 South Canal-st.

CLOTHING.

We are anxious to close out a large lot of fine Surtout and Sack Overcoats, which we will sell far below value; cause why, we must have money. Business Suits equally low.
A. D. TITSWORTH & CO.,
197 and 199 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
S. M. MOORE & CO.
Have removed their Insurance Office from 68 South Canal-st. to
213 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS!
N. B.
The advertiser will contract to furnish FRAMES, DOORS, CASINGS, MOLDINGS, and STAIR WORK for Stores, Dwellings, Churches, and Hotels, of the best material and workmanship, delivered as required. Estimates on application. Satisfaction guaranteed. References furnished. Address X Y, MANUFACTURE, Tribune office.

THE CHICAGO MAGAZINE.

CHICAGO MAGAZINE
This splendid periodical comes out in a double number that has even more merit than any previous issue since it contains eight pages of fashion cuts and nearly fifty engravings illustrative of the fire, besides the best and most complete account that has been printed.
MRS. M. L. RAYNE, Editor and Proprietor, 229 West Madison-st.
Western News Co. agents to the trade.

IRON BEDSTEADS

IRON BEDSTEADS
At the Factory, southwest cor. of VanBuren and Desplaines-sts. Dealers liberally dealt with.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter, NO. 43, R. A. M.,
This evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. A full attendance expected. By order of the H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.
Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, in Cashman Hall, cor. Madison and Robey-sts. Work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
A. P. LARGE, Sec.

Masonic.
Annual Communication, LINCOLN PARK LODGE No. 611, A. F. and A. M., Dec. 15, 1871, at 197 Lincoln-av., for the election of officers and payment of dues. By order W. M.
J. H. CLYBOURN, Sec. pro tem.

Masonic.
The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may be presented, will be held at Pictades Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts, Chicago, Dec. 15, 1871. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.
J. E. CHURCH, W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
243 & 245 W. MADISON-ST.,
Will offer, Friday, Dec. 15, a new and attractive stock of
Ladies' Bows and Scarfs,
Gros Grain Ribbons,
Black Gimps,
Colored Fringes,
Velvets and Plushes, and
Velveteens in all colors.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of Black Gimps, and can match all Dress Goods in Colored Fringes.
We invite our customers to look at these goods.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ELEGANT
Holiday Novelties!
BROWN & PRIOR,
659 WABASH-AV.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, own importation of Paris and London Novelties, in
Velvet and Silk House Coats, Dressing Robes, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Kid Mits, English Driving Gloves of superior quality, Rich Handkerchiefs, Cases, and Canes; Carleton, Lorne, Windsor, DeJoinville Scarfs and Square Cravats, quite new; together with an unequalled stock of MERINO, ANGOLA, and CALCUTTA CLOTH UNDERWEAR.
The major part of the above goods having been ordered previous to the late fire, for our HOLIDAY TRADE, will offer extraordinary inducements.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.
I.
LUCIA: HER PROBLEM.
A NOVEL.
By MISS AMANDA M. DOUGLASS, author of "In Trust," "With Fate Against Him," etc.
One vol., 12 mo., cloth, price....$1.50
Miss Douglass is now one of the most brilliant novelists in this country, and this new story will add greatly to her reputation.
II.
MRS. EDWARDS' NEW STORY.
OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS, author of "Archie Lovell," "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," "Susan Fielding," etc.
One vol., 8 vo., paper....$1.00
" " cloth....1.75
III.
AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF
OUR POETICAL FAVORITES,
With 100 Pages of New Matter.
It is believed that this is the best collection of Poems ever made.
One vol., 12 mo., tinted paper, bevelled boards, price....$2.00
Full gilt, price....2.75
Turkey, morocco, price....5.00
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
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JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW STORY.
LADY JUDITH,
A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS.
One vol., 8vo, elegantly illustrated, bound in paper, price....$1.25
One vol., 8 vo, elegantly illustrated, bound in cloth, price....2.00
II.
OVERLAND.
A NOVEL.
By J. W. DeFOREST, author of "Kate Beaumont," etc.
One vol., 8vo, bound in paper, price....$1.00
" " bound in cloth, price....1.75
Either of the above sent by mail on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 Broadway, New York.

PERFUMERIES.

GILLETT, TITUS & CO.
HAVE IN STOCK
Alexis Boquet, Barney's Tea Rose, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fancy Perfume Boxes, Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, &c.
MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between VanBuren and Congress-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Doors, Sash, Blinds,
WINDOW FRAMES,
MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS, POSTS, &c.
We now have on hand the largest and most complete stock of goods in our line in the West, and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Goods delivered free of charge. Office and manufactory,
Corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts.,
(Lumber District).
PALMER, FULLER & CO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

CHAS. HOFFMAN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
(Formerly 58 North Clark-st.),
264 MILWAUKEE-AV.

RIGGLE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of DRESSED HOGS, GRAIN, &c., 63 West Washington-st., Chicago, invite correspondence.

FOR SALE.

A Decided Bargain.
House and Lot 1381 Indiana-av.,
Has 9 rooms, 7 large closets, furnace, gas fixtures, hot water, bowls, etc., brick cellar. Only $1,000 cash, balance easy.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

Safe For Sale.
A fine Fire and Burglar Proof Bankers' Safe, made by Schumacher & Johnson, Milwaukee; 1,000 lbs. Burglar chest, with combination lock, inner door, and first-class in every respect. Will be sold cheap.
HUGH McLENNAN & CO.,
Office Shot Tower Building.

1,000 BBLS. CIDER.
We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS.

SKATES & SLEIGH BELLS,
AT
J. L. WAYNE & SONS,
14 NORTH CANAL-ST.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

Money seems to be tightening up in New York, partly by reason of the operations of a clique who are locking up greenbacks, and partly on account of some distrust of the possible effects of the bank failures. In this market, the demand for money continues to increase, and deposits are diminishing at nearly all the banks. There is a perceptible increase in the demand from the country for currency, as the movement of the hog crop becomes larger. The stock of currency in this market is decreasing, and from the present tendency of affairs it seems probable currency will soon have to be ordered from New York.

Exchange was freely offered to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

As public attention has been directed to the two National Banks in New York which have failed, and another one which it is rumored is in trouble, and as apprehensions may be excited beyond what the liabilities of the banks warrant, we give below the figures showing their total liabilities and assets as they appeared at the last statement on October 2. These figures will furnish an approximate notion of the calibre and business of the three banks at present:

ASSETS.

	Cash means, bonds, mortgages, and real estate.	Loans and discounts.
[illegible] National Bank	$1,852,900	$2,547,500
[illegible] National Bank	472,800	354,300
[illegible] National Bank	1,363,800	2,187,400

LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Due to banks.	Due to other depositors.
[illegible] National Bank	$795,500	$1,385,500	$1,082,900
[illegible] National Bank	248,800	......	490,900
[illegible] National Bank	802,700	1,158,400	1,241,900

The difference between the assets and liabilities given above is, in each case, the amount of capital and undivided profits. For the [Ocean]s, it is $1,134,200; for the Eighth, $297,600, and the Tenth, $1,047,000. By the amount "due to banks" under the head of liabilities, is shown the extent to which other banks may be affected by the difficulties in which the three New York banks may be involved. The Ocean National Bank has but a limited correspondence in the West, and none we believe of much importance in this city; its principal business with banks outside of the city of New York being with those of the Eastern States. It is the redeeming agent, however, for the following National Banks in the Northwest: First National Bank, of Danville, Illinois—First National, of Grinnell, Iowa—Second National of Pontiac, Michigan—First National, of [Ma]son, Wisconsin—First National of Huntington, Ind.

These banks would, in the natural course of business, always have considerable balances with their New York redeeming agent, and as the Ocean Bank was one of those that offered inducements in the way of interest on deposits, many banks and bankers in the West probably had deposits there; but as money has been growing more active in the West during the last week, it is probable their balances in New York now are small. The Eighth, we believe, has no business connections outside of New York city. The Tenth tried hard, at one time, to get business in the West, but its management never inspired confidence. It has always been a "ring" bank, being in the control of the "Erie ring," and afterward in that of Tammany and Tweed. It is, we believe, redeeming agent for no banks in the Northwest but the First National, of Centreville, [Ind.]; the First National, of Attica, Ind.; and the First National, of Bluffton, Ind.

The affairs of the Republic Insurance Company seem to get more and more tangled. The stockholders are sick of the insurance business, at least of their officers and Directors, and are determined not to go on and risk the loss of any more money. We believe a large proportion of the stockholders would pay their proportion of the losses here if by so doing they could be released from further liability to the company for the remainder of their unpaid stock. One objection to this seems to be that the Directors have called for an assessment to double the amount necessary to pay the losses. Had the assessment been only 40 per cent—which would have amounted to $2,000,000—the stockholders could have bought up the certificates of indebtedness, which are now worth from [65 to] 70 cents in the market, and have paid their assessments at a net cost of about 24 per cent on their stock. For instance, a holder of, say, $10,000 of the stock would be able to pay his share of the Chicago losses at a net cost of $2,400. There seems to be no doubt that, as long as the company is not declared bankrupt, those certificates of indebtedness may be legally paid over at par to the stockholders, for their assessment on unpaid stock, and, had the call been made for only [40] per cent, with an understanding that the company should not attempt to go on and do any more business, a large proportion of the stockholders would probably respond by buying up the liabilities of the company and offsetting them against their assessments. This would make a market demand for the claims against the company. In this way claimants would realize, and it is in all probability the only way they will ever get anything. If the company is thrown into bankruptcy there will be no demand for the claims, as the stockholders cannot then use them as offsets against liabilities for unpaid stock, and it will be found almost impracticable to collect the assessment for unpaid stock. The interest of the policy-holders, therefore, seems to be in keeping the company out of bankruptcy and in getting the assessment reduced to about 40 per cent so that there will be a demand from the stockholders for their claims.

Local quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
[6]s of '81	117	117 1-4
[5-20]s of '62	109 3-4	110
[5-20]s of '62, (called)	109 1-4	
[5-20]s of '64	110 1-4	110 1-2
[5-20]s of '65	111 1-4	111 1-2
[5-20]s of '65, January and July	113 3-4	113
[5-20]s of '67, January and July	113 5-8	113 5-8
[5-20]s of '68, January and July	113 5-8	113 7-8
[10-40]s	109 3-8	109 5-8
[U. S.] 5 per cents, (new issue)	109	
[U. S.] Currency 6s	113 1-8	113 3-8
[Nor]thern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100ain
[Chic]ago City 7s		100
[Cook] County 7s		100
[Exchange]		100 5-8

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

[illegible]

HAY,

ADISON-ST.,

, Dec. 15, a
ve stock of

nd Scarfs,
bbons,

os,
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all colors.

rest and best
Black Gimps,
Dress Goods

customers to

IFTS.

ANT
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PRIOR,
SH-AV.,

Coats, Dressing
mere Mufflers,
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Handkerchiefs,
arleton, Lorne,
Scarfs and
new; together
ock of MERINO,
TA CLOTH UN-

D EXAMINE.

OOKS.

PROBLEM.

VISIT HER?

FAVORITES,

BLISHED.

UDITH,

AND.

COMPANY,

TUS&CO.

ey's Tea Rose,
acts, Fancy Per-
let Soaps, Hair

N-AV.,
nd Congress-sts.

ARDS.

, Blinds,
RAMES,
, STAIRS, STAIR
S, POSTS, &C.

d and Union-sts.,

FOUNDRY,

SWELL, Jr.

PHIA.

FMAN,
d Jeweller,

KEE-AV.

k CO.,
Merchants,

Bargain.
indiana-av.,

r Sale.

NNAN & CO.,

CIDER.

IGH BELLS.

IGH BELLS,

& SONS,

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

Money seems to be tightening up in New York, partly by reason of the operations of a clique [illegible] locking up greenbacks, and partly on account of some distrust of the possible effects of the bank failures. In this market, the demand for money continues to increase, and deposits are diminishing at nearly all the banks. There is a perceptible increase in the demand from the country for currency, as the movement of the hog crop becomes larger, [illegible] of currency in this market is decreasing, and from the present tendency of affairs it is probable currency will soon have to be [illegible] from New York.

Exchange was freely offered to-day at 50 cents discount for sales between banks. At [illegible] bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 [illegible].

Public attention has been directed to the two [illegible] banks in New York which have failed, [illegible] one which it is rumored is in trouble, [illegible] apprehensions may be excited beyond [illegible] the liabilities of the banks warrant, we [illegible] the figures showing their total liabilities and assets as they appeared at the last [illegible] on October 2. These figures will furnish an approximate notion of the calibre and [illegible] of the three banks at present:

ASSETS.

	Cash means, bonds, mortgages and real estate.	Loans and discounts.
[illegible] National Bank	$1,855,900	$2,547,500
[illegible] National Bank	477,000	554,500
[illegible] National Bank	1,883,800	2,447,400

LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Due to banks.	Due to other depositors.
[illegible] National Bank	$795,500	$1,355,000	$1,682,900
[illegible] National Bank	240,800	[illegible]	480,900
[illegible] National Bank	882,700	1,188,400	1,244,900

The difference between the assets and liabilities above is, in each case, the amount of capital and undivided profits. For the [illegible], $1,197,300; for the Eighth, $297,000, and for the [illegible], $1,847,000. By the amount "due to [illegible]" under the head of liabilities, is shown the [illegible] to which other banks may be affected by [illegible] in which the three New York [illegible] may be involved. The Ocean National [illegible] but a limited correspondence in the [illegible] and those we believe of much importance [illegible] city, its principal business with banks [illegible] city of New York being with those [illegible] States. It is the redeeming agent, [illegible] the following National Banks in the [illegible]: First National Bank, of Danville, Illinois; First National, of Grinnell, Iowa; Second [illegible] of Pontiac, Michigan; First National, of [illegible], Wisconsin; First National of Huntington [illegible].

[illegible] banks would, in the natural course of [illegible], always have considerable balances [illegible] their New York redeeming agent, and as [illegible] bank was one of those that offered in[illegible] in the way of interest on deposits, [illegible] banks and bankers in the West probably [illegible] deposits there; but as money has been growing active in the West during the last week, [illegible] their balances in New York now [illegible]. The Eighth, we believe, has no business outside of New York city. The [illegible] tried hard, at one time, to get business in [illegible] West, but its management never inspired [illegible]. It has always been a "ring" bank, [illegible] the control of the "Erie ring," and afterwards that of Tammany and Tweed. It is, we [illegible], redeeming agent for no banks in the [illegible] West but the First National, of Centreville, [illegible] the First National, of Attica, Ind.; and the [illegible] National, of Bluffton, Ind.

The affairs of the Republic Insurance Company seem to get more and more tangled. The [illegible] are sick of the insurance business, [illegible] of their officers and Directors, and are [illegible] to go on and risk the loss of any [illegible] money. We believe a large proportion of [illegible] would pay their proportion of [illegible] if by so doing they could be relieved from further liability to the company for [illegible] of their unpaid stock. One object of this seems to be that the Directors [illegible] for an assessment to double the [illegible] necessary to pay the losses. Had the [illegible] been only 40 per cent—which would [illegible] $2,000,000—the stockholders [illegible] bought up the certificates of [illegible] which are now worth from [illegible] in the market, and have paid their [illegible] at a net cost of about 24 per cent on [illegible]. For instance, a holder of, say, $10,[illegible] of the stock would be able to pay his share of [illegible] losses at a net cost of $2,400. There [illegible] no doubt that, as long as the company is not declared bankrupt, these certificates [illegible] may be legally paid over at par [illegible] the stockholders for their assessment [illegible] and that the call been made for only [illegible] an understanding that the company would not attempt to go on and do any business, a large proportion of the [illegible] would probably respond by [illegible] up the liabilities of the company [illegible] them against their assessments. [illegible] would make a market demand for the claims [illegible] the company. In this way claimants [illegible] realize, and it is in all probability the only [illegible] they will ever get anything. If the company [illegible] into bankruptcy there will be no [illegible] for the claimants, as the stockholders can [illegible] them as offsets against liabilities for [illegible] stock, and it will be found almost impossible to collect the assessment for unpaid [illegible]. The interest of the policy-holders, therefore, seems to be in keeping the company out of bankruptcy and in getting the assessment reduced to about 40 per cent so that there will be a [illegible] from the stockholders for their claims.

[illegible] quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this [illegible]:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	117	117 1-4
[illegible]	109 3-4	[illegible]
[illegible] (called)	109 1-4	[illegible]
[illegible]	110 1-4	110 1-2
[illegible]	110 1-4	110 1-2
[illegible] January and July	113 5-8	113 3-4
[illegible] January and July	113 5-8	115 7-8
[illegible]	109 1-4	109 3-4
[illegible] (new issue)	109	[illegible]
[illegible]	113 1-8	113 3-8
[illegible] Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	100	[illegible]
[illegible]	100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Coupons	108 7-8	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Land College Land Scrip	172	175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Gold dull at 109 1-4a9 [illegible] were from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearings, [illegible]. Bids for government gold amounted [illegible] from 109.25 to 109.50. The awards were [illegible].

[illegible] strong, but not active.

[illegible] was an uneasy feeling in the stock [illegible] consequence of the rumors afloat in regard to the condition of certain banks at times, [illegible] was a pressure to sell leading shares, and [illegible] closed up with a general and marked decline. Lake Shore and Pacific Mail led the [illegible] the downward turn, the former [illegible] 1 per cent and the latter 2 1-4. [illegible] Western Union were each down 1-2 per [illegible] and the decline on the balance of the list [illegible] 1-2 to 1 1-4 per cent. Business was [illegible] Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore [illegible]. A certain bear, who has been a bull [illegible] time past, to-day sold from 30,000 to 40,000 [illegible] chiefly Lake Shore. It was this [illegible] load that dragged down the market.

[illegible] money market was easy during the morning [illegible] 7 per cent on call, but became active [illegible] afternoon and closed at 7 gold interest.

[illegible] State bonds dull.

[illegible] bonds dull at 108.

[illegible]	117 1-4	Coups, '67	113 3-8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coups, '68	113 1-2
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40s	109 1-2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Currency 6s	113 3-8
[illegible]	60 1-2	Virginia, old	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Carolina, old	40 1-2
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Carolina, new	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. C.	104 1-4
[illegible]	60 1-4	St. Paul	[illegible]
[illegible]	90 3-4	Do pfd	71 1-2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	98 1-2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
[illegible]	91 3-4	Chicago & Alton	112 1-2
[illegible]	87 3-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
[illegible]	30 1-4	O. & M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	120 1-2	C., B. & Q.	130
[illegible]	128	Lake Shore	91 1-2
[illegible]	118 1-4	Indiana Central	31 1-2
[illegible]	118	Illinois Central	132
[illegible]	118	Union Pacific	28 1-4
[illegible]	60 1-8	U. P. bonds	81
[illegible]	102 3-8	Central bonds	100

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of [illegible] at this port during the past twenty-[illegible] hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
[illegible]	3,365	5,943	3,028	3,756
[illegible]	28,780	43,030	384	1,750
[illegible]	108,079	28,192	9,808	26,227
[illegible]	35,306	11,713	5,943	3,836
[illegible]	1,657	1,777	3,422	[illegible]
[illegible]	18,097	2,830	11,295	480
[illegible]	46,955	71,358	300	[illegible]
[illegible]	14,770	26,360	29,700	59,732
[illegible]	592,390	29,320	2,225,390	807,856
[illegible]	130	[illegible]	33	[illegible]
[illegible]	123	1,363	662	604
[illegible]	120,370	109,858	820,534	290,037
[illegible]	29,080	10,060	20,300	1,390
[illegible]	61,625	40,980	23,000	4,050
[illegible]	1,683	243	1,907	346
[illegible]	28,891	21,390	3,958	4,316
[illegible]	1,379	2,411	753	551
[illegible]	84,800	174,932	97,525	189,001
[illegible]	266	218	550	500
[illegible]	35,028	3,260	53,480	17,020
[illegible]	3,898	416	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	398	83	548	[illegible]
[illegible]	260	[illegible]	135	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	2,731	[illegible]

[illegible] yesterday for city consumption [illegible] 1,411 bu rye, 1,495 bu [illegible].

The following grain has been inspected into [illegible] this morning: 69 cars wheat, [illegible] cars oats, 3 cars rye, 17 cars barley. Total, 402 cars, or 194,000 bu.

[illegible] produce markets were more active to-day, [illegible] a lower range of prices—the latter conditions [illegible] being almost universal, both East [illegible]. The local receipts were larger, and [illegible] the case elsewhere, which [illegible] a general weakness on the part of [illegible].

[illegible] were dull, and again easier, in sympathy with New York. A total of 100 brls was [illegible] at 90c, and 150 brls at 90c. The offerings [illegible] heavy, but the demand is very [illegible], the holiday trade being apparently supplied.

[illegible] were more active and a shade [illegible], being in good shipping demand. At the [illegible] buyers only bid $4.35, and a few lots sold [illegible], but the bulk of the sales were made [illegible] with a few choice at $5.00. Sales [illegible]. The market closed firm.

[illegible] were less active and decidedly [illegible]. The market opened out with a show of [illegible], but live hogs were soon reported weak, [illegible] was quoted dull and lower, [illegible] caused an immediate decline. In [illegible] we have the fact that a good [illegible] for export are said to have been [illegible], leaving the market in the hands of [illegible]. The export movement has [illegible] very liberal thus far, nearly two [illegible] pounds of meats were taken [illegible] and more has been bought for [illegible] buying is now checked. The purchases [illegible] were chiefly from among the ranks [illegible] who covered for fear of a [illegible] declined about 10c per brl, and lard, and meats nearly 1-8c per lb. Toward 1 o'clock a stronger feeling was apparent, and the market closed firm, though not with numerous buyers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.90a13.95; do seller January, $13.35a13.40; do seller February, $13.70; do seller March, $14.00; do seller April, $14.15a14.20. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 3-4c; do seller January, 9c; do seller February, 9 1-8c; do seller March, 9 1-4c. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5 1-2a 5 5-8c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-8a6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a8 3-4c; mess beef, $8.00a8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $13.95; 1,300 brls do at $13.90; 1,750 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do seller January at $13.40; 500 brls do at $13.35; 750 brls do seller February at $13.70; 500 brls do at $13.[illegible]; 1,000 brls do at $13.55; 2,000 tcs lard at 8 3-4c; 50 tcs do at $8.80; 1,850 tcs do, seller February, at 9 1-8c; 250 tcs do at 9 1-8c; 200,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs do at 4 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do, cured, at 4 3-4c seller January; 5,000 lbs do, at 4 1-2c cash; 20,000 lbs green clear ribs at 5 3-4c; 20,000 lbs cured do, at 6 7-8c; 50,000 lbs do, seller February, at 6 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do, on private terms; 100 brls short clear, at 6 3-4c; 6,000 lbs do loose, at 6 1-4c; 250 boxes long clear, seller January, at 6 1-2c; 250 brls beef hams on private terms; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7 3-4c; 3,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do, at 7 1-2c; 100,000 lbs and 2,000 pcs do, at 7c; 60,000 lbs and 3,500 pcs do, at 6 3-4c; 30 tcs country sweet pickled hams, at 8 3-4c; 12 brls tallow, at 8 1-8c.

Flour was dull and a shade easier in the hands of some holders, though the majority reported the market as firm at previous prices. The Southern buying was almost ceased, owing to the expectation of a still further advance in the rates of freight below Cairo. The rate was 40c a short time ago, is now 55c per brl, and may go to 80c, owing to the fact that the low water only permits the carrying of half loads. The local demand was moderate. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.40; 200 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls at $6.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.25; 200 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.50; 25 brls do at $8.25; 15 brls do at $8.15. Total, 1,840 brls. Also, 10 tons middlings (fine) at $23.00; 10 tons do at $19.00 on track; 10 tons do at $18.00 on track; 30 tons bran at $17.00 on track; 100 brls corn meal at $2.70.

Wheat was somewhat more active, in a speculative way, than yesterday, at about the same average of prices. The market opened weak, in consequence of rumors that Liverpool was easier, but recovered when New York was quoted firmer, and then ruled active under a good demand from the short interest, much of which was for the last half of the month, that option being in order for delivery on Saturday. There was no shipping demand, but a few dealers were buying the current receipts to carry into January. Seller January opened at $1.21 1-4, declined to $1.20 3-4, advanced to $1.21 3-8, and closed at $1.21 1-8. Seller last half of December sold at $1.19 1-2a1.20 1-8, closing at $1.19 3-4. Seller the month sold at $1.19 1-4a1.19 3-4, and seller February at $1.23 3-8a1.23 3-4. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 12,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19 3-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 7,000 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17; 800 bu do at $1.10 1-2; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.06 1-2. Total, 67,800 bu.

Corn was active, but averaged 1-4c lower, under the influence of larger receipts, while there was no particular encouragement to holders couched in the New York advices. There was a fair enquiry for car lots for shipment, but the great proportion of the cash lots were taken to deliver on last half or first this month, while some were taken to carry against January options. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 41 1-2c, fell to 41c, and closed at 41a41 1-8c. Seller January sold at 41a 42c; seller February at 42 1-2a43c; seller April at 44 1-2c, and seller May at 47 1-4a48c—all closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 28,000 bu No. 2 at 41 1-2c, 17,000 bu do at 41 3-8c, 76,000 bu do at 41 1-4c, 14,800 bu do at 41 1-8c, 3,200 bu do at 41c, 2,400 bu rejected at 40 1-2, 5,000 bu ears at 44c delivered, 1,600 bu do at 43c do, 3,400 bu do do at 43 1-2c do, 400 bu do at 42c do. Total, 150,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and again 1-4a1-2c lower, being quoted heavy in New York. The receipts are in excess of the local requirements, and there is no demand for shipment. The market opened and closed at 31 5-8c for cash lots. Seller January sold at 32a32 1-4c, and seller May at 37 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 31 3-4c; 20,800 bu at 31 5-8; 1,000 bu at 31 1-2c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28 1-2c; 600 bu do at 28 1-4c; 600 bu do at 28c. Total, 26,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, being in small demand. Sales were made of 800 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 63 1-4; 800 bu do (regular) at 63c; 800 bu No. 2 to arrive, at 63 1-2c.

Barley was dull, and again easier, opening at the outside, and closing dull at the inside prices paid. Seller January sold at 53a53 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 1,260 bu No. 2 at 61 3-4c; 5,200 bu do at 62 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 62 1-4c; 800 bu do at 62c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53c; 1,000 bu, by sample, at 75c; 600 bu do at 80c. Total, 10,400 bu.

The *Illinois State Journal* has the following in reference to the discrimination against Chicago, and in favor of Kansas City, in the matter of beef freights to the East:

The discrimination in railroad freights has operated to the injury of many other places beside Chicago, and if it is a possible thing, should be stopped. If we mistake not, in times past, on some routes, the discrimination has been made in favor of Chicago, and, although the facts were set forth, yet there was no redress. It is possible that there are other causes operating beside discrimination in freights to increase the beef-packing business at Kansas City. It is well known that Kansas City is one of the important points on the great thoroughfare over which the immense number of cattle from Texas and the West pass to reach a market. Such being the fact, cattle can be packed cheaper in Kansas City than in any place east of it, St. Louis not excepted; for what difference there may be in the transportation of salt and barrels for packing purposes, might possibly be saved in the transportation of the meat, instead of the stock, to market. It is quite probable that much of the meat packed in Kansas may find a Western market, a portion of it going to supply the United States forces stationed at the various forts in the West, and under such circumstances Kansas City would have the advantage [illegible].

"That Chicago is suffering from this unjust railroad discrimination in freights, we do not doubt, and we hope that the committee who have been appointed to secure justice to Chicago may at the same time endeavor to do something for other sections of Illinois that are laboring under the same disadvantages."

The Kansas City papers are jubilant over the fact, first complained of in our columns, and, worse than all, invite St. Louis to join in felicitating the community generally over such an unfair condition of things. In the same breath they state confidently that the position of Kansas City would secure to her the packing trade of the future, even without such discrimination. If this be so, then Chicago will not complain of being placed on even terms with her in the matter of freights. If Kansas City were laboring under a natural disadvantage, there might be some show of reason for giving her a lift, but if she has the advantage, in any event there is no excuse for continuing the present order of things. The fleetest horse seems to be handicapped with the lightest weight in the race.

It is true that Chicago men have no right to complain of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officers for carrying freight as cheaply as they please. This business is with the roads that run from this city, which can at least be shamed into dealing equally with all their customers, even if they cannot be made to see that it is for their interest to carry as cheaply as competing roads. The Democratian policy—"action"—is the true one for shippers to adopt, and they will never get their rights till they insist upon them in such a determined way as will show that they will accept nothing else.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth from January 1 to December 9, in the years indicated:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	3,812,068	4,156,814	4,942,018	4,073,937
Wheat, bu	41,119,837	43,222,524	44,876,499	30,948,263
Corn, bu	47,699,449	22,464,938	30,444,037	39,592,510
Oats, bu	18,662,543	13,971,897	13,039,443	18,992,262
Barley, bu	4,480,981	4,170,834	1,333,000	2,613,279
Rye, bu	2,230,964	1,350,995	1,251,788	1,680,824
Total, bu	114,195,855	86,063,838	90,635,067	84,746,030

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following revenue of the marine business of Buffalo for the past season:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	4,287	1,929,571	48,297
American vessels entered from foreign ports	636	446,109	5,144
Foreign vessels entered from foreign ports	582	61,128	4,076
Total	5,435	2,436,808	57,517
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	4,589	1,957,690	49,964
American vessels cleared for foreign ports	589	441,732	4,990
Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports	511	57,402	2,838
Total	5,689	2,456,824	57,782
Grand total, 1871	10,894	4,892,641	115,299
Grand total, 1870	10,230	4,157,798	109,708
Grand total, 1869	10,201	4,007,486	109,673
Grand total, 1868	11,812	4,254,279	118,390
Grand total, 1867	12,624	5,806,098	129,310
Grand total, 1866	13,682	6,954,959	140,263
Grand total, 1865	13,738	7,032,593	146,074

Statement showing the average rates of lake freights on wheat and corn between Chicago and Buffalo during each month in the past eleven years, and the highest rate on wheat in each year:

	May. cts.	June. cts.	July. cts.	Aug. cts.	Sept. cts.	Oct. cts.	Nov. cts.
Highest rate on wheat during 1865—19c.							
1866 Wheat	12.5	15.6	11.6	10.3	12.7	17.4	13.5
Corn	11.1	13.6	9.6	8.4	10.3	15.2	11.7
Highest rate on wheat during 1866—23c.							
1867 Wheat	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	8.1	9.3	9.5
Corn	5.1	5.7	3.8	4.1	7.0	7.9	7.9
Highest rate on wheat during 1867—15c.							
1868 Wheat	5.2	5.2	4.2	7.8	9.7	8.9	9.3
Corn	4.0	4.2	3.6	6.6	8.2	7.7	8.3
Highest rate on wheat during 1868—11 1-2c.							
1869 Wheat	5.8	6.5	4.8	5.0	8.5	7.4	10.3
Corn	5.2	5.7	4.5	4.8	6.9	6.9	9.8
Highest rate on wheat during 1869—12c.							
1870 Wheat	5.0	6.2	5.3	5.9	5.6	7.7	8.5
Corn	4.4	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.2	7.3	7.6
Highest rate on wheat during 1870—10c.							
1871 Wheat	4.5	5.7	5.2	6.2	9.6	13.2	10.1
Corn	4.1	5.3	4.8	5.7	9.0	12.3	9.7
Highest rate on wheat during 1871—18c.							

The Saginaw *Courier* says: The season of navigation closed early and abrupt, leaving more lumber on the river than there would have been by 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet had the river been kept open ten days longer. In consequence of the severe storms during November, nearly obstructing for a time lake navigation, the shipments for that month were lighter than they would have been otherwise. In the tabular statement below we show the shipments from Bay City and East Saginaw for November, by lake, and those of the corresponding month last year; also the shipments for the whole river for the past three seasons:

EAST SAGINAW.

	Nov. 1870.	Nov. 1871.
Lumber, ft	27,580,250	25,003,823
Lath, pcs	2,400,800	1,800,200
Shingles	13,800,000	11,250,800
Salt, brls	19,478	15,947
Pickles	29,000	[illegible]

BAY CITY.

	Nov. 1870.	Nov. 1871.
Lumber	27,701,210	27,690,806
Lath, pcs	2,881,050	3,433,000
Shingles	6,444,470	6,829,000
Salt, brls	35,556	49,475
Staves	[illegible]	250,000
Hoops	2,006,000	300,000
Timber, cubic feet	[illegible]	10,000

SAGINAW RIVER FOR WHOLE SEASON.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Lumber, feet	474,912,485	487,499,308	516,629,474
Lath, pieces	48,405,900	45,970,350	46,291,129
Shingles	58,675,600	130,442,480	167,601,300
Salt	450,480	481,804	516,852

The above figures are from the Custom House, and although not perhaps mathematically correct, are approximately correct. The shipments by rail for the year are correspondingly large.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was easier, and very quiet, seller January selling at $1.21, closing at $1.21 1-8. Nothing doing in other produce.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

BUTTER—A fairly active inquiry was reported for fair to good tub and firkin grades for shipment East and for good to choice qualities in tubs and pails to meet the wants of local consumers, and for such the market ruled firm. For low grades the demand was very light, and under steadily accumulating stocks prices seem to be working downward. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy, 28a34c; fair to good tub and firkin, 18a25c; common grades, 9a13c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were in limited demand only, but the high price of the raw material serves to strengthen the market, and there are no sellers at any concession from former rates. Burlaps and gunnies are fairly active and are steady, the former at 21 1-2a22c, and the latter at 17a18c. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17 a18c; wool sacks, 65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market was without change. The demand continues steadily active and all articles in the list are firmly held. Lime is still scarce and is tending higher, but of most articles the stocks are reported liberal. Prices range as follows: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00a 2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Although the supply is liberal, the continued active demand makes holders firm and the late advance is thoroughly sustained. Sales were effected at $1.75a2.00 for common, and $2.25a 2.65 for good to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a 180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues active at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25 a2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a 2.20; whiskey brls, $2.40a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $22.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—This market was again reported dull, the demand being of a light consumptive character. With no surplus stock on hand, however, dealers were firm in their views—especially for fine goods, which are scarce. We quote: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a 14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—No new features were noted in connection with this market. The demand continues steadily active, and the following quotations are firmly adhered to: Lehigh, prepared, $11.50a12.00; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $9.50a10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50a 10.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate request and sells all the way from $5.00a6.00 per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—There were free sellers of fresh at 26a 26 1-2c. Pickled eggs were neglected at 19a21c. The demand was light, being confined to meeting current local wants.

FRUITS—DRIED—With the approach of the holidays there is increasing activity in the demand for fancy fruits, and, for some descriptions, the market is working firmer. The stocks are now pretty liberal, however, and no decided advance is looked for. Prices range as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $2.50a3.00; do new, $3.85a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 35a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—The long anticipated advance in lake fish is at last an established fact, whitefish now being held at $5.00a5.25, and trout at $4.50a4.75. In other descriptions there was no perceptible change, saltwater descriptions ruling quiet and easy. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a 9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a 2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.90; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—A better demand was reported for choice winter apples and for cranberries, and as a rule holders were firmer, though, nominally, values were unchanged. Oranges and lemons continue dull and weak. We now quote: Apples, from store, $3.00a3.25; Cranberries, $9.50a 11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was generally reported more quiet so far at least as staple articles were concerned, and the prevalent feeling seemed less buoyant, though there was no visible depreciation in values. Refined sugars are still excited and unsettled, and a strong effort is being made to further advance prices. Raws remain steady and uniform. Syrups, coffee, spices, and other articles in the list may be quoted steady. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 30a32 1-2c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-2a13 1-4c; A standard, 12 1-2a13 1-2c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-4c; XC do, 12 1-4a 12 1-2c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4a 11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a 11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a50c; extra, 55a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 48a50c; pepper, 25a26c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25; [illegible].

SOAPS—French mottled, [illegible]; standard [illegible]; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, [illegible]; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common, 6a8 1-4c.

HAY—Prices were unchanged. Under a continued good shipping demand the market for prime pressed hay remains firm, but for common descriptions and for all loose hay on wagon the feeling is weak. The offerings of loose are large, and more than sufficient to meet the requirements of local customers. We quote the following as the prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00a 15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—No change deserving mention occurred in the hide market. The demand continues steadily fair, and former rates are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted cured hides, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9c; murrain kip 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 65a75c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were without quotable change. The demand is reported good for the season, and the general market is firm. We repeat our list, as follows:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Heavy band	5 a 5 1-2c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-4c
Oval	5 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 5 1-2c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a 22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	15 a 16 c
Jenks' plow steel	9 a 9 1-2c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	13 a 14 c

LEATHER—Remains firm. There is a liberal movement both on local and interior account, and all orders are being promptly filled at the following quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 31a35c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 32a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a35c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 32a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 42a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 35a45c; kip, light, $1.00a 1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a 85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.80a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—The market is firm under a good demand, mostly local, at the following prices:

First and second clear	$45.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	32.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a12.00
Fencing	10.00a12.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	13.00a16.00
Pickets, square	18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, split	20.00a22.00
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for goods coming under this head continues active, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices for copper and zinc have again advanced. The market is firm at the following revised quotations:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11 1-2c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Prices are firm and advancing East, and the market here is stronger in consequence, though no quotable change has as yet taken place. There is an active demand at the following rates: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon is in active demand, and owing to light stocks and the firm tone of the Eastern market dealers are firm in their views at full prices. Good oil is strong and tending higher. Turpentine is also very firm and scarce. Other oils may be quoted steady. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 26 1-2a28c; extra winter lard, 85c; do No. 1, 72a75c; do No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76c.

POTATOES—Were scarcely as firm. The supply is now pretty liberal and there were sellers at [illegible] per bu from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was generally firm, the supply being more moderate. We quote: [illegible] for dressed chickens; $1.50a2.25 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.25a1.50 for quail; 9a12c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.35 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold to-day at $3.30a3.35, and clover at $5.25a5.35 for inferior to good.

TEAS—No change was noted in the market for choice grades, but common grades were decidedly easier; prices have recently declined East. The stocks, though still moderate, are improving. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, $1.30a 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a 1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a85c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a 1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf [illegible].

TOBACCO—Remains steady at former rates. There was a good demand, both to supply local and interior wants, at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 95ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80a85c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 45a70c.

WOOD—The market was quiet and firm at the late advance. We quote: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was a fair movement at the following quotations: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece, washed, 53a60c; medium fleece, washed, 55a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 50a55c; unwashed, coarse, 42a44c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 38a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,751	15,848	449
Tuesday	2,035	27,346	1,215
Wednesday	1,379	28,891	1,155
Thursday	1,371	24,212	780
Total	6,516	96,297	3,599

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	860	2,646	[illegible]
Tuesday	322	4,573	849
Wednesday	753	3,958	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,935	11,177	849

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market was much the same as noted during the preceding days of the week. The supply was considerably larger than was required to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, and trading was slow at weak and irregular prices. There were some choice, and a few extra droves, that were taken up at very full prices, but the bulk of the business was transacted at a further concession. The extreme range was $2.00a 7.50, though few sold above $6.25, and not many below $3.50, the major portion changing hands at $3.75a4.87 1-2. Nearly all really desirable lots were worked off, but of common and medium descriptions many remained unsold at the close, and the market has a decided downward look.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,260 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs	4.25a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	2.75a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	rough fleshy steers	[illegible]	$4.37 1/2
30	choice shipping steers	1,464	5.00
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,121	4.37 1/2
32	good steers	1,121	4.25
17	good steers	1,389	4.60
17	good steers	1,199	4.50
17	extra graded steers	[illegible]	5.00
16	choice steers	1,378	5.00
11	Texas cattle	1,017	3.35
51	medium steers	1,158	4.05
18	extra graded steers	1,467	5.25
17	fair fleshy steers	1,271	4.25
15	good shipping steers	[illegible]	5.00
10	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	good steers	1,144	4.50
17	good steers	1,133	4.35
17	good steers	1,239	4.50
14	choice steers	1,314	5.00
16	good fat steers	1,245	4.50
20	choice steers	1,393	5.00
15	butchers' stock	1,045	3.75
19	roughish steers	1,045	3.50
18	butchers' stock	1,048	3.35
15	choice steers	1,322	5.00
15	extra steers	1,465	5.25
13	butchers' stock	1,038	3.00
14	choice steers	1,352	5.25

HOGS—There was no perceptible diminution in the demand for this class of stock, and, so far as the better grades were concerned, no softening in prices. Common and medium were more or less neglected, and, in many instances, prices were shaded to the extent of 5c, but all choice hogs offered were promptly taken at full prices. Sales were chiefly at $4.10a4.35, though the extreme were $4.00a4.40; H. R. Mallory sold two car loads at the outside figure. The average weight was 232 lbs. The market closed steady at $4.00a 4.10 for common; $4.12 1-2a4.20 for medium to fair, and at $4.22a4.35 for good to choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand was good, and prices were steady and unchanged, ranging at $3.25a 3.50 for common thin mixed lots; $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.75 for good to choice. Some "Christmas sheep," averaging 150 lbs, fetched $6.00.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—9 p. m.

Sales of 100 brls pork, seller February, at $13.62 1-2; 250 tcs lard, seller January, 8 7-8c; 250 [illegible] seller February, 9 1-8c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 28a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 8d. Corn, 32s 6d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—5 p. m.—Flour, 28a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; California white, 12s 7d. Corn, 32s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 14—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 1-4a92 3-8 5-20s, 92 1-4.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5 p.m.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £344,000. Rates of discount on Bank of England advanced 1-2—now 4 per cent. Consols for money, 92 1-4; account, 92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 92 1-4; '65, 92 5-8; '67, 92 1-4; 10-40s, 91 1-2.

Tallow, 49s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14—Bonds '62, 97 1-4.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Rentes, 57f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—Evening.—Cotton—Middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10 1-8a10 3-8d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000. Breadstuffs dull. California wheat, 12s 7d; red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 28a29s. Corn, 32s 3d. Cheese, 63s.

Mess pork, 59s. Cumberlands, 35s; short ribs, 36s.

Turpentine, 49s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Holiday beeves are coming forward somewhat freely, and sell at 13a14c. Arrivals of cattle to-day 1,356; they are not all selling. Weather good, but market bad, prices declining nearly 1-2c from Monday. The dead meat markets of all kinds are glutted, and with a very dull trade, poultry being abundant and very cheap. 6 cars extra Kentucky grades, 10a16 cwt, sold at 12a13 1-2c; a few selected, 13 cwt, at 14c; 9 cars Texans, 7 1-4 cwt, at 9c; 55 lbs per cwt, some 5 3-4 cwt, Cherokee at 8 1-2c; 7 cars, 8 1-2 cwt, Indiana, at 9 1-4c, 56 lbs per cwt; 3 cars, 7 cwt, Illinois, at $7.00. Many droves are expected to-morrow.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head; good market; thin lots sell at 5 1-4c; car, 76 lbs, Ohio, at 5 5-8c; car, 89 lbs, 6c; car, 105 lbs, 7c; car, 130 lbs, 8c; car, 160 lbs, 9 1-4c. Some very fine holiday stock is arriving.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market steady at 4 7-8a5 1-16c for live, 5 3-4a6 1-2c as extremes for city dressed, and 5 5-4a6c for Western dressed; 4 cars live Ohio, averaging 205 lbs, sold at 5c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 680 head, making the supply 8,825 head, or 325 cars, against 317 cars last week. The market rules dull and flat; late arrivals were shipped east, first hands. Sales 64 Texan steers, av. 1,210 lbs, at $4.50; 74 Missouri, av. 990 to 1,220 lbs, at $4.25a5.00; 32 Ohio, av 1,223 to 1,273 lbs, at $5.10a5.25; 30 Illinois, av. 1,435 lbs, at $5.62 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,800, mostly Western, which class is dull and drooping; Canadas active; prices firm. Sales—291 Ohio sheep, av 84 to 88 lbs, at $4.70a5.10; 184 Indiana sheep, av 93 lbs, at $5.12 1-2; 364 Canada sheep, av 120 to 130 lbs, at $5.50a5.62 1-2; 207 Christmas sheep, av 162 lbs, at $8.00; 184 Canada lambs, av 87 lbs, at $5.75a6.87 1-2.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,200 head; market rules fairly active at a decline of 10a15c. Sales—5,000 head at $4.40a4.50 for medium to good, and $4.60 for selected.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The market is quiet, and prices are generally steady and firm for all staples. The Atlantic cotton mills have advanced the price of their heavy brown sheetings 1-2 cent, viz.: Atlantic A, 13 1-2c, and Pacific extra, 13c, but jobbers are still selling goods at old prices. They will probably put up the price to-morrow. Augusta sheetings have been advanced from 11 1-2c to 12c, and 7-8 goods, sale brands, from 10c to 10 1-2c; Nashua E has advanced from 12 1-2c to 13c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Opened strong; closed unchanged; middling upland, 20 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.85a6.25; common to good, $6.40a6.50; good to choice, $6.60a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05a7.35; extra Ohio, $6.55a7.35; St. Louis, $6.80a9.25. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull, holders anxious to sell; receipts, 8,600 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.51a1.53; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.62a1.65; white, $1.65a1.77. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and lower; Western, 80a85c. Malt quiet. Corn active but unchanged; receipts, 24,000 bu. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 5,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 55 1-2a56 1-2c.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 33a37c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17 3-4a20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9a9 3-8c; Cuba, 9 1-8a 9 3-4c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 48a58c. Rice quiet, at 8 3-8a8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 1-2a13 3-4c; refined, 23 3-4c.

TURPENTINE—65 1-2a66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors buyers; mess $13.55a 13.65; March, $15.00; new mess, $14.87a15.00; new prime, $10.50a12.00; new prime mess, $11.00a11.25. Beef steady; plain mess, 9a11c; extra, 11a13c. Hams steady, 24a25c, tierce nominal; prime mess, 16a17c; India mess, 19a20c. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5a6c. Hams, 9a11c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7 5-8a7 3-4c; short, 7 3-4a7 7-8c; short ribs, 7 1-4a7 1-2c; Cumberland cut, 7 1-4c. Dressed hogs dull, 5 3-4a6c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December and January, 9 3-4c; March, 10 1-8a10 1-8c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull, 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 97a98c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat nominal at $1.30 for Chicago, and $1.35 for Milwaukee. Corn selling in car lots at 60c. Oats held at about 45c. Rye neglected. Barley firm; Western in store, 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super, $5.25a5.75; extra, $6.00a6.50; Wheat steady; Pennsylvania and Western red, $1.58a1.58. Rye, 85c. Corn dull; quotations barely maintained; old yellow, 78c; new, 68a71; old mixed Western, 78c; new and old, 78c. Oats dull and lower at 50a 55c.

WOOL—Active and higher; sales, 100,000 lbs common and fine Ohio at 63a67c; Indiana tubbed, 70a75 1-2c; Western unwashed, 39a43 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16 1-2c; refined, 23c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but not higher.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.01.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour extra Western, $6.75a7.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; white, 69a69c; yellow, 71c. Oats, 52a55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25a14.50. Bacon—shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 8 1-8c. Lard, 9 1-2c for city, 10c for Western leaf.

WHISKEY—Dull at 99c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.23; No. 2, $1.20. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 32c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 41 1-4c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 64c. Barley steady; No. 2, 63 1-2c.

HOGS—Firm; live, $4.10a4.25; dressed, $4.95a 4.95.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—COTTON—In good demand; low middling at 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $6.60a6.75. Grain unchanged.

OILS—Linseed steady at 75a77c. Lard firm at 83a87c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak at 28c.

BUTTER—Steady at 20a25c.

CHEESE—In good demand at 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales at $14.00. Lard steady at 9a9 1-4c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales shoulders at 5 1-2c seller February; sides held at 6 1-4a6 1-2a6 3-4c cash; no sales. Bacon scarce and firm, and wanted; 7 1-4a7 3-4c for shoulders and clear ribs; 10 clear. Hams, 13a14c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; $4.35a4.60. Receipts, 15,000.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull and drooping; 4 1-2a5 1-2c for shoulders and rough sides, 8a8 3-4c for hams.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Firm at 18 3-4a 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; super winter, $5.50a 5.60; extra, $5.80a6.15; XX, $6.40a6.50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.26. Corn dull and lower; low and high mixed on track, 42 a44c. Oats dull; No. 2 on track, 34 1-2; do elevator, 35 1-2c. Barley firm; choice Iowa, 75c. Rye slow; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 92c.

TOBACCO—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.25, spot; $13.75 seller January; $13.80 buyer February. Dry salt meat quiet for order lots; shoulders, loose, 5c; packed, 6 1-4c; clear rib, loose, 6c; packed, 6 1-2c; clear packed, 5 3-4c. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet; more sellers than buyers at 8 3-4c.

HOGS—Opened active and firm, at $4.00a4.30; closed 5a10c lower.

CATTLE—Quiet at 1 1-2a4 1-2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; hogs, 13,000.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Stocks withdrawn anticipating higher prices; nominally, 19 1-2c. Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 3,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.46 offered; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.46 offered; amber Michigan, $1.43 1-2a1.43 3-4; No. 2 red, $1.37 1-2. Corn dull; high mixed, 50c asked, 49 1-4c offered; low mixed, 48 1-2c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.15a5.20.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn fair demand, but lower; new, 53c; old 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum active and firm; car lots 21 1-2c small way 22c a 22 1-2; Crude steady; $5.10.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—TOBACCO—Sales 88 hhds lugs 6 1-2a8c; common to good leaf 8 1-4a9c.

COTTON—Quiet, steady; mixed, 19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm; fair order demand; extra family 6.25a6.50. Grain—quiet, firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm $4.60a4.75. Receipts, 3,400.

PROVISIONS—Fair consumptive demand at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKEY—92a93c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A.

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First Lecture of the Course, Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th.

REV. W. H. MURRAY.

Subject: "DEACONS."

Mr. Murray will also lecture for the Y. M. C. A. at the First Baptist Church, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Subject: ADIRONDACKS.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale as above, and at the door. Tickets for the course good for sale at the church on the evening of the first lecture.

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FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF CHARLES WYNDHAM.

First time here of the new comedy,

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To conclude with the hit of the season, the COMIC OPERA, COX AND BOX.

Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Busses running regular for South and West Sides.

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First week of JOHN R. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Every night till further notice, the latest New York sensation,

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THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

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"MARK TWAIN."

SOUTH SIDE, Dec. 18.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

WEST SIDE, Dec. 19.

Union Park Congregational Church.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES of the world-renowned humorist on the lecture platform.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale for the SOUTH SIDE lecture at Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Michigan-av. Free Library, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Office, 35 South Canal-st.

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FRANCIS & NANSON, 25 and 60 West Madison st.
G. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 222 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 401 Wabash av.
McCAULEY, HENNESSY & CO. (grain), 229 E. Randolph st.
POOLE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., e. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 46 S. Canal st., Room 1.
STILES, GOULD & McMANAHAN, 47 Market st.
H. H. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 764 Mich. av. Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 68 South Canal st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectionery.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 35 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late B. S. Clark), 53 S. Green.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 170 West Washington.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 61 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 524 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1002 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 635 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 305 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HARLAN, [illegible].
F. CLATON (for. 84 Wash.), Cottage Grove av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 50 Park av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, late of 101 E. Wash, now 245 W. Mad.
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 30 W. Madison.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 679 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 664 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 659 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 35 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 347, 349 and 351 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 295 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 239 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 649 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 383 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 887 & 582 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 330 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 223 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 251 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 573 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, / Now DURAND & POWERS,
Durand, Powers & Mead, / s. w. cor. Ire'n & Wsh'tn.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 222 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 221 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 201 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON, MERRILL & CO., Michigan av.
HOLBROOK, BROS. CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 738 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 20 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Market.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 62 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
F. GILLESPIE, 1053 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 43 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, [illegible] West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 442 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co), 29th & State.
MACKENZIE, N.W. Madison and 632 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 373 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 567 Wabash av.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 65 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 246 Michigan av.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 47 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan av.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 202 Wabash av and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 435 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 379 Wabash av.
ELECTRIC (JAUB JOHNSON), 679 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 131 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 16, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 445 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 736 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL, 346 Wabash av.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 96 W. Washington.
WORLD MUTUAL, N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1085 Wabash.
WASHINGTON, 562 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 227 to 229 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAFF & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 394 Wab av., 247 W. Madison and 153 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 286 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison st.
C. H. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 28 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 636 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 329 Madison st.
HAZLETT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 635 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 7, 141 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 293 Wabash av.
W. T. BURGESS, 165 Washington st.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 125 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 530 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 898 State st., near 19th st.
THOMAS S. M'CLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 30 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 142 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
S. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 896 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 889 Wabash av.
TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 451 Wabash av.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 150 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 125 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 315 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & BAY, 677 and 679 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. P. WOLLENSAK & CO., 127 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 180 Eighteenth st.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co. 18th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 561 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS. & CO., corr. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 319 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 53 to 57 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 35 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 166 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 884 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 33 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & BROOKS, 1 Canal st. Jefferson.
H. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 W. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 824 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 395 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
R. G. L. FAXON & CO., 214 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 624 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab av. & 22d st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, 1-2 S. SHERMAN, [illegible] State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 654 Michigan av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 621 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 632 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 91 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 22 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 236 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 513 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOPP, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 517 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 1.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 338 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 292 Michigan av.
H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 123 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
FRED. L. FOKE & CO., 340 Michigan av.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
C. T. EHRES, J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 383 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 393 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 386 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 28 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 529 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 341 Wab. av., and 86 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 224 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 135 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 86 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 46 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
E. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 145 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 175 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER SOAP CO., 31 and 33 South Canal st.

Stove and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 475 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 307 Wabash av.
WM. H. GENTRY, 105 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 480 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
H. H. HUSTED, 625 Wabash av.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
JOHN STEPHENSON, 145 and 148 22d st. (up-stairs).
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 909 Wabash av.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. & V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH CO., 510 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 283 Wabash av., [illegible] S. Halsted.
HASKELL & BRO., 478 Wabash av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 43 W. [illegible].
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 20th [illegible].

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 47 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 54 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago office 249 & [illegible] South Clark st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 86 and 88 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 173 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 208 and 210 Michigan av.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 17 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 500 and 502 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 283 W. Madison st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

1 & 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

Elegant Parlor, Library, and Chamber Furniture, Office Chairs, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, French and Bed Lounges, Mirrors, 150 Spring Beds, 50 Bedsteads, 25 Rolls Oil Cloth, 2,800 Yards Wool Carpets, 4 1/2 Crates Crockery in original and open packages, 1 New Safe, cost $450.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1/2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

$30,000

WORTH OF

STATIONERY

AT AUCTION,

to which the EARNEST ATTENTION OF THE TRADE is called, as this stock comprises a complete assortment of STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, and will be closed out WITHOUT FAIL,

On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 9 1-2 a. m.

These goods are now open, and dealers are invited to call and examine them.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

THE REGULAR

DRY GOODS

AUCTION SALE

Of GEO. P. GORE & CO. will be postponed to Thursday, Dec. 21, on account of their great sale of STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 9 1/2 a. m., corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RETAIL STOCK

LADIES' FUR GOODS,

Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock,

At the RED FRONT auction house, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 brls. Molasses

AT AUCTION,

on SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, on East Randolph-st.

ALSO—AT 11 1/2 O'CLOCK,

Six New Shifting-top Buggies.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

White Granite Ware, in open lots, Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Bed Comforters, 50 New Mattresses, Blankets, &c.,

At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at [illegible] at the Red Front Auction House, 3 Dearborn Park, Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,

9x12, 9x14, 9x15, & 10x14,

At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, on East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Friday, December 15, at 10 o'clock,

ELEGANT

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Side boards, Book cases, wardrobes, library and marble-top tables, hall racks, office and parlor desks, lounges, easy chairs, 350 new comforters, &c.; also second-hand furniture, crockery, bedding, carpets, stoves, mirrors and pictures. Window shades in great variety. We are manufacturers' agents, and retail daily at their prices, and by auction every Friday same quantity of goods that are sold by any furniture house in the city.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
291 and 293 Michigan-av.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.

Chicago Office, 41 South Canal st.

E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.
HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.
Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members and stockholders of the CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Illinois, will be held on Wednesday, January 3, 1872, at the office of J. A. Sleeper, Esq., 441 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors, pursuant to the act incorporating the said Company, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. J. K. MURPHY, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1871.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY

Four, eight, and twelve months' adjustment certificates. Will buy one or all at highest cash price.
D. K. TENNEY, 451 Wabash-av.

Lamar Insurance Co.,

Of Chicago. We will furnish the names of responsible stockholders to parties who desire to collect their claims in full. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 29 West Madison st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will open it; if there is nervous debility this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurant will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of this Standard Restorative.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Odd Fellows' Hall and the property on which it is built, in Quincy are advertised to be sold on the 3d of next month, on a debt of over $20,000. The property is also subject to another indebtedness of $40,000.

—A Post Office has been established at Hartsburg, Logan County.

—The Rock Island *Argus* claims that "the largest yield of corn per acre ever recorded in Scott County, was produced by L. W. Clemons, of Pleasant Valley township, this year. His sworn statement to the Scott County Agricultural Society, is that the yield was 134 bushels and 3 pecks of shelled corn!"

—A man named John Ryan, a resident of Pana, hung himself in the City Jail on Friday. He was in custody for drunkenness, and was dead when discovered. He succeeded in suspending himself with the aid of a ball and chain, such as are sometimes used to shackle prisoners.

—Silas McWilliams, a fireman upon an Illinois Central freight train, while at work Thursday on the train at Pana, fell from the engine upon the track. The locomotive passed over his left leg, mashing it in such a horrible manner that amputation became necessary.

—A few days ago the dead body of a man named James Hawkridge was found in the woods near Bunker Hill. The last heard of him was six weeks since, when he left a saloon in an intoxicated condition.

—The Western Cutlery Works in Ottawa are nearly finished, and will be in full operation in a few days.

—A genius from Quincy sent a letter to the Secretary of the State of Ohio asking if he would not look over the census returns and see if Gordon Arnold, from New York, wasn't in Ohio. The inquirer politely enclosed a three-cent stamp. As the request involved looking over some three million names the Secretary hasn't yet made up his mind to undertake the task.

—The Greene County Agricultural Association has been reorganized, new officers elected, and arrangements made to re-establish the society as one of the best in the State.

—The Mt. Vernon *Free Press* is to be greatly enlarged Jan. 1.

—James Marshall, an old citizen of Morgan County, is dead.

IOWA.

—The Davenport *Gazette* of the 12th inst., says, with regard to the bridge: "Operations were renewed yesterday on the false work for span three—or rather the foundation for it. Four cribs, built of heavy timber, of a width of 7 feet 4 inches at the bottom and 5 feet 4 inches at the top, and 48 feet long, are being sunk. Piles are to be set up in these cribs for the support of the false work. With good, cold, ice-holding weather, the false work can be finished in two weeks, and twelve days thereafter will see the span swinging."

—DesMoines has lost three editors, by death, within a year.

—The prize fight between St. Clair and Carr, which was to have taken place in Wisconsin not far above Dubuque, on the 11th inst., did not come off, one of the parties being too drunk at the time to put in an appearance.

WISCONSIN.

A Mrs. Bradley, of Tomah, found a baby upon her doorstep the other evening, with a card pinned to its clothes which read: "I commend my little darling to your care, Mrs. B. Please call her Madge Armilda. Please never give her stimulating drink of any kind in her food, for that came near killing her, and cold water was all that saved her life. Please let her food be made of cream, loaf-sugar, and boiling water. Mother."

INDIANA.

There are but two savings banks operating in Indiana now—one in Terre Haute and one in Lafayette.

—Some wretch, who can scarcely be called a human, took a mattress which had been used by a person afflicted with small-pox and threw it into the seminary lot at Vincennes, occupied by the Sisters of Providence as an Orphan Asylum.

—Some young men of Fort Wayne went into a restaurant and dined to the amount of several dollars. One young man proposed to pay the bill, when another stopped him and *he* proposed to pay. The game was played by all, when it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the one he caught was to pay the bill. While the waiter was groping around the room the deadbeats made good their escape.

—Dr. Lindsey, of Clay township, had valuable notes, accounts, $150 in greenbacks, and an old-fashioned leather pocketbook, eaten up by his cow, a few days since.

—George Ulrich, an ex-Mayor of Lafayette, died on the 9th inst.

—Two minstrel managers, David O. Bryan and Edward Myers, are in limbo at Terre Haute for debt.

—Uneasy wives who pant for freedom will be glad to hear that Indiana still stands their friend. The total number of suits for divorce brought in the Allen County courts this year up to the present time is 1,200. Of these 1084 were granted and 112 dismissed. Forty-one divorces were granted in one day.

MICHIGAN.

Mr. E. D. Elliott, of Ayron, Shiawassee County, familiarly known as "Old Dad," died of heart disease Nov. 22. He was known throughout the vicinity as an inveterate joker.

—The will of the late Hon. J. M. Lamb, of Dryden, was disallowed by the Judge of Probate because it was not attested in the presence of the testator. An appeal will probably be taken.

—Three specimens of Young America, at Brighton, aged from 14 to 16 years, recently went out hunting, with a bottle of whiskey as a fourth companion. The youngest boy got dead drunk, and would have perished of cold had not one of his companions procured a hand-sled and took him to a neighboring barn. He was afterward taken home, where his life was with difficulty saved.

—The mother of twenty-six children, whose husband is an invalid, called at the State Land Office a few days since, and from the proceeds of cranberries she had picked during the past fall, paid the remainder due the State upon her little farm in Shiawassee County.

—A man named David Duel, formerly a resident and Supervisor of Medina, New York, has been arrested at Jackson, on charge of embezzling $1,400 of public money. He was tracked through Ypsilanti, where he had been doing odd jobs for some time, to Jackson. He claims that he wandered away from home in an insane mood and came to himself in an Illinois insane asylum, that he knew nothing about the money, and that he was trying to work his way back home. He had hitherto borne an unimpeachable character, and has now gone back to face the facts.

—Wenona has had a small prize-fight between one Amos Nass and "Buffalo Bill." On the third round Bill was knocked out of time, and the fight ended. At this point the Sheriff and two policemen put in an appearance, and the bystanders took to their heels, and left Bill bleeding and naked on the snow. Nass was arrested in the city shortly afterward.

—The Rev. Charles Clutes, a Baptist minister near Holly, recently separated from his wife, giving her $600 and a cow and calf, according to her statement, but not according to his; for he replevied the veal, which brought affairs into the Justice Court. The calf was finally awarded him.

MINNESOTA.

A purse of $4,000 has been raised in Duluth, to be given as premiums for cleared, fenced, and plowed tracts of land, within twelve miles of the city—$1,500 to be given to the largest and best, and smaller sums to smaller tracts, the awards to be made in 1873.

—Horatio Robinson, who was in the Penitentiary for life for the Chaska rape, died suddenly on Friday last of consumption.

—The Rev. Mr. Dickey, rector of the Episcopal church in Austin, has severed his pastoral connection with that body, and will soon leave for Wyoming.

KANSAS.

Wabaunsee County has thirty-two organized school districts, nearly all of which have good school-houses, many being far superior to average.

—The Kansas papers announce the death of Colonel James Montgomery, one of the leaders of the old Free State cause, and who headed a party who went secretly from Kansas to rescue John Brown while he lay in prison in Virginia. He died at Mound City, Linn County, Kansas, on the 6th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 58 years.

—The Humboldt Land Office has been removed to Neodesha, Wilson County.

THE FAR WEST.

The Antioch (Cal.) *Ledger* of the 2d inst. says: "Roberts, McMurtry & Kimball, of the Land Reclamation Company, who are largely engaged in the stock business near the Point of Timber, were the losers, last week, of 1,500 head of sheep, burned to death upon the tule land on which they were grazing. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the scene, as described by an eye-witness, was truly pitiful. The flames spread with lightning rapidity through the parched tules, and in the hasty retreat of a large band the above number of sheep were encircled in the flames."

—A severe tornado swept over Baker County, Oregon, on the 1st inst., destroying several buildings, and up-rooting trees in every direction.

—The Grass Valley (Cal.) *Republican* says that from one hundred pounds of manzanita berries, three gallons of brandy can be manufactured, while it takes from seventy-five to eighty pounds of grapes to make one gallon. Furthermore, the former makes the best brandy.

—A number of prominent citizens of San Francisco have incorporated themselves into a company called "The Central Polynesia and Commercial Company." Its object is the purchase and acquisition of lands on the beautiful Navigator Islands, and the cultivation, sale, or lease of the same. The formation there of a coaling station for the steamers of the United States, New Zealand & Australian Mail Line is also proposed, as also the establishment of a Central Polynesian depot for commercial purposes which would serve the whole group of islands. The capital stock of the corporation is to be $100,000, in one thousand shares of $100 each.

—The Sacramento *Union* of the 6th says: "The success of Colonel Strong in growing cotton in Merced County is remarkable, and attests the value of our State as a producer of the staple. The Snelling *Argus* of a recent date gives the product of fifty-one acres just gathered at 74,450 pounds of seed cotton, worth 6 cents a pound, which is a yield in value of about $87.50 per acre. The appearance of Colonel Strong's cotton before gathering was such as to justify the highest expectations."

—In Los Angeles (Cal.) the earlier qualities of oranges are already finding their way to market. The fruit in all the orange groves is well advanced, and an abundant crop will be obtained this year.

—H. P. Taylor & Co.'s printing office, in San Francisco, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The offices of the *Bulletin* and *Call* were also for a time in danger, but were saved, with slight damage.

—The Colorado *Transcript* of a recent date says: "The silver veins discovered last August on Lincoln and Bross Mountains, continue to excite unusual attention. Mines have already been purchased in that district by enterprising moneyed corporations, and we may look for rapid development next spring. Wood and water are abundant in the vicinity of the new discoveries, and the formation surrounding the ore is much the same as that at White Pine and Cottonwood."

—The taxable property of California, according to the last assessment, is set at $277,538,134.97.

—The cultivation of castor beans in the southern counties of California is becoming an industry of some importance and attracts the attention of those interested in the trade elsewhere.

—The Hawaiian Government has agreed to pay a subsidy of $50,000, for the next eighteen months, toward the maintenance of the Webb line of steamers from San Francisco to Australia.

RAILROADS.

The Preston *Republican* says the rumored lease of the Southern Minnesota Railroad has not been consummated.

—The New Ulm *Plaindealer* of Friday last says the iron on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad is laid to within five miles of Red Stone, and will be completed to that place this week.

—H. W. Hixie, General Superintendent of the International Road, at Hearne, Texas, has issued a circular announcing that 50 miles of the road, from Hearne to Jewett, will be open for business on the 11th inst. This road makes connections with the Houston & Texas Road.

—There was a meeting at Huntington, Ind., on the 1st inst., of the citizens of that place, for the purpose of organizing a new railroad company, in the interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad Company. The former organization in that interest, in Indiana, was seemingly defective in a legal point of view, and a new organization was accordingly effected. The road proposes to connect Chicago with Columbus, *via* Bluffton, Huntington, and Celina.

—The St. Paul & Chicago Railway bridge at Hastings is completed, and was satisfactorily tested on the 9th inst. The bridge is three-fourths of a mile in length, and was built by the American Bridge Company of Chicago.

—The Creston, Iowa, *Headlight* of Dec. 7, says: "The first regular train over the Creston, Bedford & St. Joseph Railroad, left this city on Thursday morning of this week, bound for Bedford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two young women had a game of billiards in a public hall, at Portsmouth, N. H., recently, and made runs of 36, 39, and 45 points.

—Two industrial expositions, the "Louisville" and the "Grand Central," are being organized at Louisville, $80,000 having been subscribed for the first, and $108,000 for the latter.

—The dogs of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, are being rapidly thinned out by a voracious panther.

—The Postmaster of a country office near Annapolis, Md., lately broke the key to a mail bag, and not receiving a new one from Washington, the mail remained unopened for eight or ten days.

—Cornell University is to try its hand in the manufacture of journalists, and the "Course in Letters," or, as it is more commonly called, the "Journalistic Course," has finally been announced.

—Two hundred pounds of pure honey were taken from one tree in Australia recently.

—The old Manassas battle-field was sold a few days since for $8 an acre. When the war commenced it was under a high state of improvement, and the dwelling-house upon it was one of the finest in that section of the State.

—England is excited on the subject of her favorite bivalve, oysters. The price charged for good ones is five times as great per bushel in 1871 as it was in 1861. The beds have been dredged to death, and cannot restock themselves.

—A negro on trial for murder in Kentucky, sharing the general belief that he would be hung, sold his body to some medical students, who waxed very wroth when their fondly-anticipated subject was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

—A Cincinnatian married the divorced wife of his own son.

—A German cutlery manufacturer in Troy, N. Y., runs his machinery entirely by dog-power.

—It is quite a singular coincidence that the celebrated Warwick Castle in England and the Warwick House in Boston should both have been seriously damaged by fire the same day.

—An enterprising Japanese brought over to California on a recently arrived steamer an enormous quantity of tea plants, which are to be planted as an experiment in California.

—The Superintendent of Police says that 500 men, women and children go every fine day into the streets of New York city for the purpose of stealing whatever they lay their hands on,—the aptitude of many of whom is glossed over with the good dress and good manners of lady and gentlemanhood.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of George Newman, Treasurer of the town of Brattleboro, against S. M. Waite, Cashier of the First National Bank of that town, to recover penalty for his refusal to make a return of stockholders to the Town Clerk.

—A whale, lately captured in the vicinity of Boston, is now moored to a wharf there, and is daily visited by curious persons who pay 25 cents a head. The monster is about 80 feet long, girts about 60 feet, his jaw is about 18 feet long, and it is estimated that he will yield about 100 barrels of oil when cut up.

—A lady of Newburyport, Mass., has earned with her sewing machine in twelve years $6,018.25, without paying a cent for repairs.

—The Montreal *Gazette* says: "There exists but one opinion in this city on the subject of the census, in so far as it relates to Montreal, viz.: that it is utterly untrustworthy." The *Gazette* thinks it is probably 25,000 out of the way, and that the actual population of the city is between 130,000 and 140,000.

—Can we be sure that anything in the market is what it purports to be? Alligator-hide boots, for instance, are much believed in, and cost more money than can be cheerfully paid by any person unless he has cash in plenty and a passion for keeping his feet dry; yet we are told that ordinary leather is now stamped to resemble alligator-skin. So an indignant gentleman writes a newspaper that *genuine* mattress curled hair is now made from whalebone finely shaved.

—It is the style now-a-days when an engagement is broken off for the lady *not* to return the presents given her by her *fiancee*, or even the engagement ring, which she keeps as an Indian keeps a scalp as a trophy of victory.

Isaac P. Wainwright, a well-known Boston broker, died of apoplexy on Wednesday last, aged 37 years.

—A Guilford (Conn.) woman, 96 years old, has prepared sixty-three Thanksgiving dinners under the same roof.

—Several of the Japanese in Amherst go to the First Church Sunday School, but their teacher finds it difficult to interest them in sacred history without pictures representing the lesson; and then sometimes they fail to get the exact meaning. For example, they consider the destruction of Pharaoh and the Egyptians in the Red Sea, a shown in the picture, to be a huge joke on the Egyptians.

—Adelina Patti was recalled after her first performance at Moscow twenty-nine times.

—The ex-Queen of Hanover, tired of waiting for her throne, has resolved to betake herself to a nunnery and turn Roman Catholic.

—A lady in Quebec was so afflicted at the sudden death of her husband that she wept herself perfectly blind in two weeks thereafter.

—It appears from a report presented to the Swiss Statistical Society at the congress recently held in Paris that Switzerland can boast of twenty-five public libraries, containing altogether 920,120 volumes, and not fewer than 1,629 other libraries containing 687,936 volumes. The most extensive libraries are those of Zurich, which contains 160,000 volumes, of Basle, which has 84,000, and of Lucerne with 80,000.

—A Rochester girl, in a note making indignant complaint because a man spit tobacco juice on her silk dress in the street, says: "Never while men chew tobacco will I go to the polls to vote. This country may go to ruin before I will have my clothes spoiled or even jeopardized."

—A Long Island farmer has sued his wife for divorce, because after coming to New York and listening to a lecture in favor of free love, she insisted upon hailing every man who passed the house and inviting him to have a talk.

MODERN MARTYRS.

Persecution in China.

To the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of November 29, the Rev. R. S. Maclay gives an interesting account of the persecutions to which the missionaries "in the Hokchiang District, which lies South of Foochow, China, have been subjected. He says:

"1. At Haikau, a town six miles southeast of Hokchiang City, our native preacher, Hu Chiong Mi, has been severely beaten by a mob. On August 31 a band of rowdies seized in his own house, dragged him into the street, beating him mercilessly all the while. While this gang was engaged in beating and dragging him through the street, another company destroyed everything in his house. The noise of the riot attracted to the spot an inferior military officer, who is in charge of the town. He at once commanded order, and proceed to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. The assailants began to denounce our preacher as being connected with foreigners, and as having been hired by them to poison wells, &c. 'What proof have you?' said the officer, 'that he poisons your well? Did you find any poison in his possession?' To this direct question they were compelled to answer No. 'Well,' continued the officer, 'has any one been poisoned?' To this question, also, their unwilling answer was, No. By this time the assailants became alarmed and ran away, leaving our preacher and some of his friends in the protection of the officer.

"2. September 2, at Tengtiong, a larger town, about eight miles west of Hokchiang city, Brother Ling Mi Lai, our native preacher, was seized by a mob and beaten almost to death, under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. It appears that a few days before the riot a dog, belonging to a resident of the town, had died, and the rumor was at once put in circulation that the dog had been poisoned by the Christians. The people professed to believe this unfounded and silly story, and used it as a pretext for attacking our preacher. They seized and beat him until life seemed nearly extinct. One of the fiends then proposed that they disinter the dead dog, put some of its liquid corruption into a bowl, and force our preacher to drink it; but the proposal was too horrible to meet with general favor, even among such miscreants. They then told our preacher that if he would sign a paper confessing that he had been hired by foreigners to distribute poison, etc., they would release him; but, if he refused to sign the paper, they would put him to death. He replied: 'Foreigners have not hired me to distribute poison; I am entirely innocent of the charges that you bring against me; my life is in your hands; God knows that I am innocent.' They set upon him again with yells and execrations, such as perhaps only a Chinese mob can utter. The preacher believed that instant death awaited him, and (as he touchingly says) felt thankful that he was counted worthy to die for the Blessed Savior, whom, having not seen, he loved. Just at this juncture, by what seems to me a direct interposition of Providence, some of the respectable people of the town interfered in favor of our preacher, and stopped further proceedings. More dead than alive, he was taken to a place of safety, and subsequently was removed to Hokchiang city. Measures are being taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

"3. September 4, Brother Li Cha Mi, one of our preachers, stationed at Angtiau City, in the Hingwha Prefecture, some seventy miles south of Foochow, was nearly killed by a gang of footpads, who attacked him as he was walking along one of our most public roads. When his consciousness, after the first attack, and, in a measure, his strength, had returned, he tried to resume his journey; and, though weak and suffering great pain, he managed to make some progress, avoiding the main road and keeping to the hills. He had not gone far when another crowd attacked him with their farming utensils, saying that he had been hired by foreigners to poison wells, &c. One of the assailants struck him a very heavy blow on the arm with a large hoe, and it is thought the bone is shattered. In his exhausted state he was utterly unable to endure such an attack, and swooned away. The mob appeared to think he was dead, and one man proposed that they dig a grave and conceal the body. He, however, began to revive, and as the crowd gradually dispersed, he arose and staggered toward his destination. Presently he heard another crowd running toward him, calling out 'Poisoner!' 'Kill him!' Though ready to drop from sheer exhaustion, Brother Li rallied his strength and tried to run; but, being off the road and unacquainted with the country, he suddenly found himself on the brink of a rocky precipice some twenty feet high. 'Finding myself falling (and here I quote his own words), I thought of Stephen, the first Christian martyr; and as he, when stoned, prayed with his latest breath for his persecutors, I commended my soul to God and prayed for those who seemed to thirst for my blood.' Strange to say, the fall did not kill him; and on returning to consciousness he found himself lying alone at the foot of the precipice. It is probable the people supposed him to be dead, and, fearing lest they might be charged with having killed him, they had all run away. From this place he crawled and walked till he reached one of our chapels, where he was received and cared for by kind Christian friends. This case has also been duly reported to the Chinese authorities.

"At Hokchiang, a district city some forty miles south of Foochow, there had been considerable excitement for some weeks, but the mob was held in check. Brother Sia was unremitting in his efforts to protect the Christians. Early in the morning of September 4 he was informed by a friend that a plot had been arranged to attack the Christians and tear down the chapel on that day, and that during the previous night inflammatory placards to this effect had been posted throughout the city. The danger was so imminent, and had sprung upon them so suddenly, that the poor Christians were utterly confounded. Brother Sia saw at once the grave character of the emergency and determined to do all in his power to avert the threatened calamity. A petition addressed to the magistrate was at once drawn up, and Brother Sia, accompanied by some of the brethren, took it to the magistrate's yaman (palace). It happened that the magistrate was absent; but the deputy in charge received the paper, and, on reading its contents, seemed immediately to appreciate the urgency of the case. Without the slightest delay or equivocation he gave a favorable answer to the petition, and at once issued orders to meet the emergency. Calling for the constable of the ward, he ordered him to go through the streets of the city and warn the people against committing any acts of violence against our chapel. He then sent a posse of soldiers take charge of the chapel during the day, and keep it from all harm."

The Duke de Biron.

From the New York Evening Post.

President Thiers has conferred the mission to Berlin upon Louis Gonrault, Duke de Biron, a descendant of one of the most ancient and aristocratic families of France. The new Ambassador has always been a strong Legitimist, and his appointment by a Bourbon Prince instead of the President of the republic would have excited less surprise. The Duke's ancestors have been conspicuous in French history for more than three hundred years.

During the religious wars in the middle of the sixteenth century, the name of Arnaud Gonrault de Biron had become a household word in France, on account of his gallantry in battle. He was born in the Perigord, and in his youth came to the court of Margaret of Navarre, where he was brought up as a page. He served under Marshal Brissat in Piedmont. Although more than suspected of sympathizing with the Huguenots, he was raised to high command in the royal army, and in 1569 was made grand master of the artillery. He was in Paris when the massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned, and had been selected as one of the victims. During the massacre, however, he joined the Huguenots in the arsenal, and, by pointing cannon at the infuriated assassins, repulsed them. He was the first to declare for Henry IV., after the death of Henry III., and was appointed by him Marshal of France. He was killed at the siege of Epernay, in 1592, in his 68th year. He was a "universal" scholar, and carried a pocket-book in which he noted everything that appeared remarkable. This gave rise to a common remark at the royal court, when a person said anything unusual: "You found that in Biron's pocket-book."

Still more remarkable was the career of Arnaud's son Charles, the favorite of Henry the Fourth, who made him a Duke. He was yet in his boyhood when an "affair of honor" obliged him to withdraw from court for a short time. A Colonel at 14 years of age, he was rapidly rising to the rank of Lieutenant General, and, on the death of his father, the King gave him the title of Admiral. This title he exchanged, four years afterward, for that of Marshal of France. With an ingratitude not uncommon in the history of court favorites, Charles had hardly received the highest honors of the State when he entered into a traitorous correspondence with an agent of Spain. His intrigues were discovered and forgiven, but when he was sent in 1601, to the court of Queen Elizabeth to announce the marriage of Henry the Fourth with Maria de Medici, he became involved in new intrigues, and was sentenced to death. He was executed in the court yard of the Bastile on the 31st of July, 1602.

The grandson of this favorite, Charles Armand de Biron, was one of Louis the Fourteenth's ablest Generals. He served under Turenne and, during an heroic defence of the fortress of Landeau was dangerously wounded. Louis the Fifteenth created him Marshal of France. He died in 1756, in his 93d year. His son, Louis, was also an illustrious soldier. He served in the French army for nearly sixty years, and died as Marshal of France in his 89th year.

His nephew and heir, the unfortunate Armand Louis de Gonrault, Duke de Biron and Lauzun, led a very adventurous life. In his early years he studied the military and naval resources of Great Britain carefully, and recorded the results of his researches in a work which created a profound impression, and in which he pointed out the weak points in the colonial system of England. He was employed in 1747, during his 22d year, to head an expedition against Senegal, Gambia, and other British settlements in Western Africa, to which he had directed the attention of the French Government. This enterprise was successfully concluded in the same year. He then came with Lafayette and Rochambeau to America, and took part in our war of independence, distinguishing himself in several important actions. On his return to France, the King entrusted him with the reorganization of the coast defences, a work in which he was engaged at the beginning of the French revolution in 1789. The Constituent Assembly, of which he was a member in 1792, gave him a command in the Department of the Nord. In July of the same year he was made General of the Army of the Rhine, and in 1793 he was appointed to command the army encamped at Rochelle. Here the insubordination of his troops, and the other difficulties of his position, caused him to offer his resignation to the revolutionary chiefs. It was not accepted, and, on being repeated, was considered evidence of treason. He was arrested, tried by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed in December, 1793.

The present Duke and ambassador to Berlin is the grandson of the last-named office. He held various diplomatic offices during the reign of Louis Philippe, although he was noted for his Legitimist principles, and he distinguished himself repeatedly by an energetic resistance in the Chamber of Peers to the measures of Prime Minister Thiers. He was a member of the Right in the Republican Assemblies of 1848 and 1849. After the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, he withdrew from public life. In the present Assembly he has voted generally with the Legitimists, but refused to sign M. de Belcastel's memorable address to the Pope. He has written several able political pamphlets, and is generally esteemed for his talents, his generosity, and benevolence.

Fast Sailing.

From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 12.

The following are some of the quick runs made during the season of navigation in 1871 by the vessels named:

Steamer W. R. Clinton, Detroit to Bay City in 30 hours, including landing.

Propeller Fountain City, Buffalo to Detroit in 22 hours.

Schooner Sweetheart, Detroit to Buffalo and back in 4 days.

Schooner Truman Moss, Sandusky to Lexington, and returned with cargo in 4 1-2 days.

Schooner Reed Case, Toledo to Buffalo, grain loaded, in 34 hours.

Propeller R. J. Hackett, Detroit to Escanaba and back in 4 days.

Same steamer, Lake Huron to Detroit in 5 1-2 hours.

Propeller Idaho, Buffalo to Chicago and return in 9 days and 22 hours.

Steamer Sagisaw, Escanaba to Green Bay in 7 hours and 5 minutes, stopping 40 minutes.

Schooner Columbian, Buffalo to Detroit River in 22 hours, flying light.

Propeller W. T. Graves, Milwaukee to Buffalo and back to Chicago in 9 days and 1 hour.

Schooner Oneida, cargo lumber, round trip, Bay City and Buffalo, in 8 days.

Steamer Northwest, Detroit to Cleveland in 7 hours and 23 minutes, with 30 lbs of steam.

Schooner U. S. Grant, round trip between Chicago and Portage Lake, Mich., in 64 hours.

Propeller J. L. Hurd, round trip between Bay City and Toledo in 4 days and 23 hours.

Steamer W. T. Graves, Detroit to Buffalo and back, with barge Russel in tow in 4 days.

Schooner Jennie Mullen, Milwaukee to Port Colborne in 3 days.

Steamer R. J. Hackett, Escanaba to Detroit in 48 hours, deep loaded.

Schooner Fayette Brown, Cleveland to Escanaba and back in 8 days and 4 hours.

Schooner S. P. Ely, 2 round trips, Cleveland and Escanaba in 17 days.

Schooner Monitor, Erie to Duluth and return in 21 days.

Tug John Martin towed schr James Couch from Port Huron to Chicago in 3 days and 6 hours, vessel laden with 1,425 tons of coal.

Propeller R. G. Coburn, Marquette to Detroit in 47 hours, calling at way landings.

Schooner Golden Rule, two round trips between Cleveland and Marquette in 29 days.

Bark P. B. Gardner, Chicago to Buffalo in 3 days and 18 hours.

Schooner Mocking Bird, Duluth to Detroit in 4 days.

Propeller Tioga, two round trips between Buffalo and Detroit in 7 days.

Schooner Dundee, Port Dalhousie to Kingston in 10 hours.

Schooner Elvina, Milwaukee to Oswego in 8 days and 6 hours.

Propeller R. Prindiville, with two barges in tow, Saginaw to Buffalo and back in 8 days.

Bark Lottie Wolf, Milwaukee to Buffalo and back, took on full cargo coal at Cleveland, and sailed through the rivers both ways in 13 1-2 days.

Bark Nelson, Chicago to Buffalo in 4 days, delayed in river 12 hours.

Tug O. Wilcox, Detour to Detroit in 17 hours, following the coast.

Schooner Eagle Wing, Escanaba to St. Clair River in 38 hours.

Schooner Columbian, Chicago to Buffalo in 4 days, 1 day head wind.

Schooner Sweetheart, Chicago to Buffalo in 4 days.

Steam barge Arizona, Detroit to AuSable and back in 1 days.

Propeller Idaho, St. Clair Flats to Detroit dock in 1 hour, 40 minutes.

Schooner Eagle Wing performed 16 round trips in the ore trade between Detroit, Marquette and Escanaba respectively during the season.

A California Editor Shot at by a Judge.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 2.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday p. m. Charles de Young, of the *Chronicle*, was walking on the east side of Montgomery street, from California street toward the *Chronicle* business office, in company with John McCombe (money-broker), when Judge Delos Lake, who was standing on the inside of the sidewalk, sprang upon him, precipitating the whole force of his body upon him. He struck at him several times rapidly, but without effect. He then raised his cane as if to strike him. They both struggled for a moment, when de Young freed himself from Lake's grasp. For a moment they stood eyeing each other, when Lake drew a Derringer pistol. Upon that de Young closed with him again, and grasped his right arm to prevent his shooting. They struggled for a moment and fell, de Young under, Lake all the time had his pistol in his hand, and was endeavoring to point it at de Young's head. He alternated this endeavor by pounding de Young over the head with the pistol. De Young was unable to resist except to endeavor to prevent Lake's shooting him. The struggle lasted perhaps thirty seconds. No one in the meantime interfered, as lookers-on were chiefly anxious to get out of the way of flying bullets. Finally Lake discharged his Derringer. The ball grazed de Young's scalp, inflicting a flesh wound, causing blood to flow freely. Lake then continued to pound de Young, clubbing his Derringer for that purpose. Several persons then sprang in and tore Lake off from de Young. Lake was arrested and de Young was accompanied to his office by a large crowd.

The ball which Lake fired took effect in the thigh of E. D. Wheeler. Wheeler was taken to his room.

It is said that de Young put his hand in his pocket as if to draw before Lake drew, but de Young denies this, and asserts that he was not armed. The *Chronicle* office was immediately surrounded by a dense and excited crowd, and the denunciations of Lake were loud and deep. The cause of the attack is found in the many reflections on Judge Lake in the columns of the *Chronicle*, and more particularly the recent articles drawn forth by the Casey libel suit.

Lake was taken to the office of a Magistrate immediately to give bail. Lake's statement is that his intention was merely to give de Young a sound caning, but seeing him go down into his pocket for his pistol, he (Lake) drew; that de Young then threw up his hands as a signal that he was unarmed, when he (Lake) closed in upon him. He says he did not intend to shoot him, but that the Derringer exploded accidentally.

Proposed Naturalization of Indians.

It is proposed, by a bill which will be reported from the Senate Indian Committee, to provide for the naturalization of individual Indians. They are to have their proportion of the reservation surveyed and made over in severalty, as also a *pro rata* amount of all annuity or other common funds. Before becoming naturalized the Indian will have to renounce all paramount allegiance to his tribe, prove himself to be of good habits, and as having, for at least two years prior to his application, lived a civilized life. The bill in which these provisions are contained is designed specially to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the Stockbridge Indians. The authority for the proposed provision for naturalization is based upon a precedent relative to those same Indians, or a portion of the tribe, who, by act of Congress, some thirty-five years or more ago, were naturalized in a body. Mr. Cushing, when Attorney General under President Pierce, had this question of an Indian's right to naturalization submitted to him for an opinion. He argued that the process of naturalization was not necessarily confined to persons of foreign birth; that, as in the case of Indians, there were persons who were domestic subjects, and not citizens, Congress had the power to naturalize them in a body, or by some general law allow them individually to take the initiative in that direction. The Interior Department is anxious to have such a provision as this made law. The same bill will provide for the inalienability of the Indian's homestead, at least for a term of years, and its exemption from execution and sale. It is believed that the adoption of some such plan as this will do much toward settling questions that are now being agitated among the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, as also with same tribes of the Nebraska Indians, and soon to arise among the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. Colonel Boudinot, a leading and highly educated Cherokee, has for some time past boldly advocated the organization of the several civilized nations west of Arkansas under a Territorial Government.

Old Paris.

From the London Globe.

The most ancient cemetery in Paris is at present being removed and dug up at the cost of the State, and under the direction of the government authorities. Its existence dates back to a period anterior to the sixth century, and, as we might expect, the work of exhumation has disclosed objects of the most valuable antiquarian interest. This cemetery was attached to the original Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterward known as Ste. Genevieve, and a little book written in the ninth century, and entitled "The Miracles of Ste. Genevieve, describes it as extending all along the road which led to the route to Sens, up to and including the territory of the Church of St. Marcel. It is at that part of the cemetery that the works are now being carried on, and the workmen have come upon a series of coffins all belonging to the Merovingian epoch. The discovery of numerous skeletons, not in coffins, confirms an interesting point of antiquity connected with the adjoining church. The Church of St. Marcel was founded by Roland Comte de Bloye, nephew of Charlemagne, and its Chapter for a long time held the right of administering justice over a large part of the Faubourg St. Marcel. It had its regular officers, its procureur-fiscal, its bailiff and its register. The gibbets, the most popular attributes of justice in those days, were permanent institutions, and, in fact, remained standing there till 1674, when a royal edict removed them to Chatelet, which had just been created. In the church was the tomb of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, so well known as the "Maitre des Sentences," and in the cemetery itself were buried many men whose names are familiar to Europe—D'Agnesseau and Du Moulin, the famous lawyers and jurisconsults, De Thou and Duchesne, the historians, and several members of the princely house of Conti; but the remains of these and other illustrious dead have already been exhumed and were removed to the catacombs in 1794. The coffins which the workmen have discovered are in some cases of very old date, some of stone, some of composition, and some of baked clay. The ornaments upon one prove it to date from the seventh century, and the heads of the skeletons are all found turned to the east, according to the usage of the primitive Church.

—It is said that the underwriters of New Bedford, Mass., propose sending a powerful steamer to the Arctic Ocean, to be on hand next season to rescue some of the abandoned ships, if such a thing is possible.

BRICKS.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

OFFICE OF

EVANSTON BRICK & TILE WORKS!

No. 105 South Clinton-st.,

NEAR SHERMAN HOUSE.

I have opened an Office for the sale of Bricks. Parties in the country having Bricks they wish to sell will please address me as above. I have more orders for Bricks than I can fill, and plenty of teams to handle them from the cars, and will only charge a fair commission for doing the business.

JOSEPH H. LYONS.

Refer to Merrill Ladd, Esq., Evanston; Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., Chicago; City National Bank, Chicago.

SAFES.

CALL AND SEE

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Fire & Burglar-Proof SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

17 South Canal-st.

TEAS.

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

No. 8 Church-st., New York,

P. O. BOX 5506.

Importers and Jobbers of Teas.

A complete assortment of latest importations always on hand, and for sale at importers' lowest prices. Merchants can have our monthly Price List mailed to them regularly by sending us their address.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Hide & Leather Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass.

The undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the abovenamed corporation by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The said Court, by its decree dated December 8, 1871, has directed said Receivers to declare and pay a dividend to the creditors of said corporation of THIRTY PER CENT upon the just claims of said creditors. Said dividend is payable in Boston ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH OF THE PRESENT MONTH, to such of said creditors as shall prove their claims, to the satisfaction of said Receivers, before the first day of March, A. D. 1872.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

NOTICE.

After this date all applications for assistance from the A. T. Stewart Fund, for relief of destitute widows and single women, will be made to the undersigned by letter. Applicants will give former residence (if burnt out), present residence, general circumstances, wants, and that they are not regularly receiving aid from any Relief Society, and must be endorsed by two responsible citizens who know the statements to be true.

Standard Hall, Dec. 14, 1871. N. S. BOUTON.

FOR SALE.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.

Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 19 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment by

HENRY MILWARD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 100 Sixteenth-st.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

BRICK

For sale in quantities to suit, arriving daily; delivery prompt. Can be seen on cars, cor. Clark and Twelfth-sts. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

WANTED

Weekly Tribune.

Wanted—Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.

TRIBUNE CO.,
15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

Parties having Houses to rent, furnished or unfurnished, can obtain good tenants by applying at WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.'S Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Taylor & Hurlbert and C. H. Taylor & Co., are this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. H. TAYLOR.
Chicago, Dec. 13, 1871. J. H. HURLBUT.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of J. H. HURLBUT & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general commission business.

J. H. HURLBUT.
GEO. F. BENSON.
Chicago, Nov. 13, 1871. L. S. VAN VLIET.
Office, 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—The public are hereby notified that the firm formerly known as Henry Durking & Co., having done business at 58 West Indiana-st., the said firm being Henry Durking and Andrew Hannevig, is this day dissolved.

KENNY DURKING.
Chicago, Dec. 12, 1871. ANDREW HANNEVIG.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have now a full assortment of Fine Watches, Opera Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Gold and Cameo Sets, Sterling Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Head Canes, &c., &c., at prices lower than before the fire.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

WEST & CO.,

Fancy Goods & Toys,

At $1, also at 50 cents.

276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 190 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,

Through the great fire of October 8. Re-established November 13, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,

For a term of years, a WELL-LOCATED LOT on Washington-st., near Chamber of Commerce.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

70 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE,

For 979 Years.

The lots on which stood "Burch's Block," corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., having 170 feet on Wabash-av., and 137 feet on Lake-st., also on Benton place on the east side, and which is 40 feet in width. Suitable for a hotel or four first-class stores. Conditions of lease liberal. Address ISAAC H. BURCH, Riverside Hotel, Riverside, Ill.

TO RENT.

Brick Store and Basement on Eldridge-court, next east of State-st.; just finished. Possession immediately. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Double Store, No. 7 South Jefferson-st. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 Randolph-st., and 369 Wabash-av.

OFFICES TO RENT

In new brick building adjoining Madison-st. Bridge. Rent low. Immediate possession.

NORTON & CO.

REMOVALS.

CHURCH'S 'HOUSEKEEPERS' RESORT'

REMOVED TO

349 STATE-ST.,

(BURNT DISTRICT,) Near Harrison.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

General Freight Agent's Office

HAS REMOVED TO

140 NORTH UNION-ST.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT

522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

WORSTED GOODS.

BURKITT & SUTTON

253 West Madison-st.,

Corner Sangamon,

Have now a full line of HOSIERY in Men's, Women's, and Children's; NUBIAS, in white and colors; ZEPHYR WORSTEDS; YARN, in blue, mixed and colors; Hand-knit Scarfs, Hoods, Shawls, Leggins, Mittens, &c. Slippers, Ottomans, Camp Chairs, Towel Racks, and other goods suitable for

Christmas Presents.

We shall remain open until 8 p. m. until after the Holidays.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

200 sets Fine Mink.
100 sets Fine Fitch.
60 sets Royal Ermine.
1,000 sets Alaska Sable.
500 sets Children's Furs.
500 " Men's and Boys' Petersham, Astrachan and Dogskin Caps.
1,000 doz. Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens.
100 Wolf, Buffalo, Beaver, and Fancy Robes.

59 & 61 West Washington-st.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

THE

National Bank Note Co.,

(Incorporated November, 1859),

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraving and Printing of Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Stock, Checks, State, County, and Railroad Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, Railroad Papers, and Commercial Papers in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company and patented TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS. All Steel Plates, engraved and printed by the Company, are warranted to give 30,000 good impressions, without charge for repairs. No Agency in Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

City Comptroller's Office,

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1871.

The City of Chicago offers for sale $250,000 of Illinois State Bonds. They bear six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after three years. Interest on them commences Jan. 1, 1872, and both principal and interest are payable in New York.

Sealed proposals for the whole or any portion of the Bonds will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 29th of December, 1871, at noon, at which time they will be opened, and the whole amount awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, provided said proposals are not below par.

GEO. TAYLOR,
City Comptroller.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the [illegible] Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5400, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13005, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7364, both inclusive.
$1000 from No. 1 to No. 17126, both inclusive.
And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows:
$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4104 to No. 5079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1960 to No. 2483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8987 to No. 11,238, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2949 to No. 3482, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2902 to No. 2698, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in morning till 4 in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORK WANTED!

All persons who want laborers or mechanics of any kind, are urgently requested to apply to J. M. HITCHCOCK, Superintendent Employment Bureau of Relief and Aid Society, Court House Square, corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,

309 W. Randolph-st., near Carpenter,

have the largest and most varied assortment in the city; also VIEWS BEFORE THE FIRE; wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, Artistic, Cabinet, Cards, and large sizes. Also a full line of Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds for Holiday Trade.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF,
Church of the Messiah,
(Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,)
CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 9th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

To Exchange,

City Real Estate for Drugs and Fixtures. Address S W, No. 465 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE

For Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—The Works known as the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., situated on the corner of Green and Fulton-sts. We will sell the whole or a partial interest. They are in perfect order, running full time, on Linseed Oil, Putty, and Lead; and parties having capital and skill will find this an excellent chance to embark in the Linseed Oil and White Lead business. Inquire of E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.00

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TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

HOTELS.

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NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 8 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*4:13 a m	*5:07 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:13 a m	*7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:55 p m	10:22 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:13 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	†9:13 p m	10:17 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	*5:25 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:20 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*3:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*5:25 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*6:20 p m	*7:22 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. †Except Saturday. ‡Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 a m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	3:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay	*5:30 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

of All Sizes.

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WASHINGTON.

Long Debate in the House on the Chicago Appropriation Bill.

Words of Sympathy and Good Will from All Parts of the House.

The Bill Finally Passed, Appropriating $4,000,000.

Another Senate Caucus on the Retrenchment Question.

Another Compromise Adopted in the Interest of the Non-Investigators.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER SENATE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican members of the Senate met in caucus this morning to consider whether the subjects embodied in Trumbull's resolution of yesterday should be referred to the standing committee for investigation and report. Mr. Anthony was in the chair, and the debate lasted for over three hours. The debate was red hot. Logan made an eloquent defence of Trumbull from attempts to represent him as trying to attack the administration, and forced its authors to disclaim it. He also made a powerful assault upon those charged with a deliberate attempt to prevent searching investigation. Trumbull did not remain, but gave definite notice that he would not be a party to the covering up of what the people wanted uncovered. Conkling, Chandler, and a few others of their way of acting and thinking, became absolutely fierce at the suggestion that the country would construe the action of the Senate to mean that it had appointed a committee to cover up the abuses rather than expose them. At last two of the following gentlemen, by all former parliamentary usage, were entitled to a place on the committee: Trumbull, Logan, Patterson, Wilson, Schurz, Sumner, Ferry, (Conn.) Robertson, Hill, Tipton, Fenton, and Alcorn. Instead the whole committee was selected from those who voted steadily against every radical measure looking to earnest investigation. Buckingham is a gentleman of spotless integrity, but seldom takes part in the business of the Senate except to vote. Pratt, Pool and Bayard have their hands full with the work of the Ku-Klux Committee. Howe has no influence in the Senate. Neither Harlan nor Stewart dare to investigate anybody chiefly on account of Stewart's transactions with the Pacific Railroad Company. A New England Administration Senator moved at the first Republican caucus of the present session to abolish that committee, assigning as the reason that it had become a nest for corruptionists and jobbers. He was finally decided to strike out of Trumbull's resolution the proposition looking to civil-service reform; also, the proposition to inquire whether patronage had been used to secure political ends, and to refuse the committee power to send for persons and papers. The Senators who carried this and who have already stood in opposition to each live proposition offered, then forced their own selection of the committee, namely Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Steward, Poole, Bayard. This course was taken in violation of all parliamentary usage, by which the friends of the measure are always recognized on a committee. Anthony will present the caucus resolution on Monday next, when warm debate is expected over it. The more moderate of the firm supporters of the administration do not hesitate to characterize the course to which they have been committed through the caucus as a serious blunder, and as doing great injustice to the President and the majority of his real friends in the Senate. The caucus appointed the committee, and thus relieved Vice President Colfax of all responsibility.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Lyman Elmore, Esq., and Charles K. Pike, ex-Solicitors of Internal Revenue, made an argument, to-day, before the Senate Finance Committee, in reference to the liability of banks, railroads, and insurance companies for internal revenue tax imposed on dividends declared on interest paid during the last five months of 1870. This question has heretofore created a contrariety of opinion between the Revenue Bureau and Treasury Department. The opinion of the committee is that these corporations ought not to be held liable.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Trumbull has decided to move that the Senate Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of bills of the House, repealing the duty on coal and salt, with the purpose of having the Senate act immediately upon them.

THE CHICAGO APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported Mr. Farwell's bill, providing for the construction of public buildings at Chicago, to the House to-day, and urged its immediate passage. He was followed by Mr. Platt, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who also requested prompt action from the members in disposing of it. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who is constitutionally opposed to any appropriation which originates from the Republican side of the House, and who always has on hand innumerable amendments reducing such appropriations one-half, sat uneasy in his seat until he was recognized by the Speaker, when he sent one of those cut-and-dried propositions to reduce the four millions asked for in the bill to two millions. Sam Randall displayed considerable feeling in regard to the bill, and after some little display of this character wanted to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the location of the future site of the Post Office uncertain and contingent. From these two members came the only opposition and unkind remarks offered. Other Democrats, as ex-Governor Swann, Marshall, and Voorhees went out of their way to bestow eulogiums upon Chicago, and to advocate the passage of the bill not on grounds of charity, but justice and public necessity. Mr. Farnsworth, whose familiarity with postal matters as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, gave his services peculiar value in this emergency, made the most forcible speech of the day in behalf of the bill. Messrs. Banks, Dawes, and Cox also made strong appeals in its behalf. In fact the temper of the House was so favorable and generously disposed that the remarks, with but few exceptions, were repetitions of good-will and wishes for Chicago. Holman's and Randall's amendments were supported by hardly anybody but themselves, and the bill was finally passed—by 142 to 29—without amendment, save in reducing the appropriation from $5,000,000 to $4,000,000, and an alteration in the phraseology, providing that the State of Illinois should relinquish jurisdiction over the site to the United States. The following is the bill as finally passed:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance to the statute of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States on which the Custom House and Post Office building, lately destroyed by fire in Chicago, was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation at what in his judgment is a fair and reasonable price; but if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase in one of the ways aforesaid some other square of ground in Chicago not more than two squares distant from the square on which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, United States Courts, Pension and Internal Revenue offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated $2,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the proper plans and estimates to be made so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said buildings, including the cost of site, not exceeding $4,000,000, and before any money is expended upon the construction of the building, a plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and Attorney General. *Provided*, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall also duly release its jurisdiction thereof and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

[To the Associated Press.]

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, continuing there in several hours, upon Mr. Trumbull's resolution now pending in the Senate. The result was that they agreed to support it, with an amendment omitting that part instructing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made, as to provide for withdrawing public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. The resolution as thus amended, instructs the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and report any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any, or what salary or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in pub-